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Mexico—Where Labor Stands Old Victim of Exploitation; Cárdenas Gives Toilers Hope

Goal President Says Is to Open Opportunity to the Masses

Mingles With Them

Foes Scoff at His Pilgrimages to People, But in Him They See Freedom

This is the first of a group of articles on the situation in Mexico. Today the President of the Republic, Gen. Lazaro Cardenas, describes his program of cultural, social and economic reform. Subsequent articles will appear in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *from time to time.*

By Wyona Dashwood
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F., July 25—"We are trying to correct the centuries-old picture of opportunity denied, which has resulted in extremest poverty for the majority and golden treasure for the minority."

That was the way President Cárdenas of Mexico described briefly to this correspondent his program for reform.

It was the first informal interview he had given to the foreign press since his sensational expulsion last winter of General Calles, long supreme arbiter in Mexican affairs. As he spoke, we sat in a bare, hot little room in the Edificio Municipal in Valles, in the State of San Luis Potosi.

It was late evening of a day typical of the routine of this "traveling President," for he had been found these 700 highway kilometers north of Mexico City visiting the horizon-reaching sugar cane region that feeds the El Monte Mill, largest in Latin America, on the outskirts of the village of that name.

On One of "Peoples" Tours

He was there in the course of one of his frequent pilgrimages "to look after the necessities of the people"—a work his enemies satirize, but which has made his name known in every quarter of the Republic.

In the muggy afternoon hours of his absence, the President's military entourage practiced their English on some flattered highway tourists or slept in the shade of the fine, new red brick hotel that now stands across the road from the wattle-and-daub huts of the old days, and the village quitar players came and sang and bare-legged peons made a mural in sepia along the wall of the lobby. With the return of the President at dusk, the party had sped back for the night to Valles over a long, straight road through a Kaffir-land of mud huts thatched with palms, and so to the low, white-washed adobe city hall of this town that is a main point on the Laredo-Mexico City Highway, where the coming of the presidential procession transformed the quiet little plaza into a place teeming with animated brown faces.

Amazing in Its Simplicity

The program of this young soldier-statesman—the youngest ruler Mexico has ever had in its 400-year-old list of viceroys, emperors and presidents—appeared so simple when it had been defined in detail that one perforce wondered why it had not been tried long ago instead of wasting the tremendous toll of life and property that Mexico has known the

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Lake-Bed Farms Planned in Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Mexico, D. F.

THE dry bed of Lake Tecoco soon may be made into a vast farm zone, the Central Department has announced after a survey of the region.

At the time of the Spanish Conquest, this lake was one of the most beautiful in the Valley of Mexico, but in the course of years it became converted into a veritable desert which every year, during the dry season, has menaced Mexico City with clouds of dust. At least 10,000 of the 27,000 hectares can be used for farming or foresting and 1604 already are in condition to be used.

Two canal systems have been built to drain off brackish water and bring fresh water to the region. The sands also have revealed large deposits of sodium and other minerals, and the portions which are not used for farming are to be devoted to the production of these materials.

Chinese Prepare To Offer Chiang Presidency Post

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Like Caesar putting away the crown, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek is already starting to refuse the Presidency which will become available when China adopts the constitution expected to receive full official approval next autumn.

China has not had a President during the period of the present National Government, which came into being in 1927. The last Presidents were in Peking of old, and their regimes were not notable for anything particularly constructive. As matters stand General Chiang certainly has the supreme powers, as generalissimo and head of the Executive Yuan, but those close to him seem increasingly to feel that he will turn aside from himself the taunting of the highest post in the land even though he remains a power behind the throne.

Roved Far Afield

In a way, the situation as now outlined harks back to the many months when General Chiang declined even to remain at Nanking for more than brief periods. He stayed up-Yangtse, first in Kiangsi Province and later in Szechuen, directing the work of Communist suppression but at the same time keeping a tight rein on things in the capital.

This satisfied nobody but General Chiang himself, for he has throughout the Nationalist regime been so definitely the "strong man" that all decisions without him have been taken hesitantly and with the line of retreat kept well open. Even Japan objected to such a state of affairs, declaring it was difficult to deal positively with anyone but General Chiang.

He Must Not Refuse

It is important in this connection to note the Shanghai newspaper Nippo, a Japanese daily, lauding General Chiang and insisting that he must not refuse the Presidency.

"Joseph Stalin, Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini have not been called upon to settle such problems as has General Chiang," says this organ. "He is one of the world's greatest living heroes.

"It is possible that General Chiang will not seek the Presidency until national unity is achieved; until that moment he might place a puppet in the presidential mansion. But there can be no doubt that at no distant date General Chiang must become China's President."

Hoover Says 'G-Men' Convict 3905 in Year, Save U. S. $34,000,000

WASHINGTON, July 25 (AP)—The Federal Bureau of Investigation estimated yesterday that "recoveries effected and savings to the government" in cases its agents investigated totaled $34,708,815 during the year ended June 30.

With expenses of the Bureau placed at about $5,000,000 for the year, J. Edgar Hoover, director, said that "for every dollar which was spent for the operating costs of the Bureau during the year, approximately seven dollars was secured for the Government or individual citizens in property recovered or savings effected."

Mr. Hoover said 3905 persons were convicted in cases investigated by his agents, and convictions were obtained in 94.35 per cent of the cases which went to trial. The director added that "the Bureau has solved every kidnaping case in which it has performed investigative work," with 31 life sentences, four sentences to capital punishment and other sentences totaling 2113 years being given the offenders.

"Due to the activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in investigating bank robberies," he said, "insurance companies recently reduced bank insurance rates 20 per cent in 35 states." He said 73 persons were convicted for bank robbery during the year.

In addition, the Bureau's agents located 1089 federal fugitives from justice and 5731 fugitives were located through the work of the fingerprint division of the Bureau

More than 1,000,000 new fingerprints were filed with the Bureau during the year, bringing the total to 6,094,916 on July 1.

The 2496 stolen cars recovered through the federal agents' work were valued at $1,025,206.

Mayoralty Greetings Go Across Frontier By Pigeon Airman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Greetings from the Mayor of Oklahoma to Mayor McBride of Toronto recently reached here after having been carried 1000 miles by pigeon post, in the second annual 1000 mile air race sponsored by the Oakville Homing Club.

Hot weather and other hazards met with by the birds lengthened the time to cover the distance to eight days, whereas it would normally have been covered in about four, said officials of the Canadian Homing Union, who organized the race.

Profile on Coins? Glass Fumes; No Law Ag'n' It

WASHINGTON, July 25 (AP)—Over his "most vigorous protest," the profile of Senator Carter Glass is to appear on a 50-cent piece commemorating the 150th anniversary of his home city, Lynchburg, Va.

As a last step, the doughty Virginian called the Mint today to ask "if it were permissible for the profile of a live man to appear on coins."

Told there was no law against it, Mr. Glass shook his head and said:

"I had hoped there would be an avenue of escape."

His fellow-townsmen arranged for the commemorative coins.

London-Cairo Pact Aims At New Alliance

Military Accord Puts Egypt in New Outer Ring of Commonwealth

Important Advance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 25—Signature of the military clauses of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty, which is now announced, is hailed here as an important achievement, since it opens the door to the voluntary inclusion of Egypt in what is becoming the new outer ring of the British Commonwealth of nations.

The aim of the present negotiations—the most difficult stage of which is now believed to have been passed—is to bring about a long-term alliance between Britain and Egypt whereby the latter assumes the entire responsibility for its international affairs and relations with other countries, while the former agrees to assist in defending Egypt against external aggression. This also assures the safety of British imperial communications with the Far East through the Suez Canal.

May Have Wide Effect

When the treaty is signed, Egypt, like Iraq, will thus have special relationship with Britain, in which the rest of the world has no part. It is a constitutional development, which it is believed may in the course of time appeal to other small countries whose interests march with those of Britain.

The actual terms of the Anglo-Egyptian military agreement are not yet disclosed. It is known, however, that it provides for the British garrison to be transferred from Cairo and Alexandria to the Suez Canal zone, as soon as suitable accommodation is provided by the Egyptian Government.

The British fleet will be given important facilities at Alexandria and strategic roads will be built across Egypt to enable the British land force to be transferred to the western frontier of Egypt at short notice. The British Air Force likewise will be accommodated in suitable localities.

Meanwhile Egyptian forces are to be enlarged and reorganized under British tuition.

Joint Control Next Stage

The next stage to be tackled at the Anglo-Egyptian Conference in London is the question of the Sudan, where Britain and Egypt exercise a "condominium" or joint control, from which, however, Egypt has been practically excluded since 1924. Though this previously proved a serious stumbling block to the negotiations, no serious difficulties are anticipated

By the 1930 agreement, which, however, was never actually signed, Britain gave Egypt complete equality in respect of immigration in the Sudan. The Egyptians held out for the lifting of all restriction of immigration into that territory.

The Egyptians agreed to permit British troops to occupy Ismailia on the west bank of the Nile. The remaining points in the agreement referred mainly to revision of the rights legally enjoyed by foreigners in Egypt.

Canadians Rededicate Vimy Ridge

Harlingue; Wide World; Henri Manuel; Bain & Harris & Ewing

Albert Lebrun, President of France

Central Figure in Monument Depicts Canadian Motherhood

W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada

(Above, Right) King Edward VIII Dedicates Memorial to Canadian Soldiers Who Fell at Vimy Ridge. Monument Shown to Left Above

New Deal Sees 'Boom' Repaying Drought Cost

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 25—The Government will pour more money into the drought and relief areas, it was learned here today, while at the same time following the basic New Deal belief that reviving business prosperity ultimately will take care of the major share of the bill.

Though given no specific promise as yet by President Roosevelt, drought relief administrators in the Resettlement Administration are proceeding on the assumption that the Chief Executive will increase their funds materially.

Source of Funds

Under the rough allocation provided by law, Congress earmarked $85,000,000 for rural rehabilitation. This is the nest egg of the R.A., in addition, it gave the president authority to increase or reduce any of its allocations by 15 percent. In this instance, Mr. Roosevelt could raise the original sum to $98,000,000. On top of that, Congress set aside a substantial sum for "conservation" and officials hope to get $30,000,000 or so from that, to fill out the total.

The drought activity is only one phase of the huge relief burden being carried by the government. Renewed reports, official and unofficial, of business revival gave hope to treasury officials that the long-deferred prospect of budget balancing might be swept nearer by increased tax revenues.

2,238,274 Men at Work

Aubrey Williams, acting WPA administrator, announced that 2,238,274 men are now employed on Works Progress jobs in the country. Creation of additional drought jobs is raising the total.

The last Congress allocated approximately $1,400,000,000 to work relief. With the new relief jobs being created by the drought crisis, it is not believed here that this sum will be sufficient for the fiscal year. The incoming Congress will be asked to meet the situation. If Gov. Alfred M. Landon wins the election, this promises accordingly, to be a first test of his relief policies.

Two different sources pointed to better business today, an optimistic word for the anxious Treasury officials, seeking a budget balance.

The Federal Reserve Board and the American Federation of Labor, in independent reports, declared that the forces of recovery are resulting in improved business.

May Levels Maintained

The Reserve Board declared that industrial production, employment and trade, working against a usual summer seasonal decline, maintained May levels throughout June.

The A. F. of L. declared in its monthly report: "The force of recovery has now gained enough strength to prevent any serious setback from political uncertainties

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6000 Canadians In France For Vimy Dedication

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIMY, France, July 25—Standing white and noble on the flowered hill of Vimy Ridge, the great memorial to the Canadian soldiers who fell here fighting during the World War was to be unveiled Sunday by King Edward VIII.

There were some 60,000 Canadian fatalities during the World War and over 6000 pilgrims from Canada came to Hill 145 to take part in the unveiling ceremony.

For the first time a British monarch performs a ceremony on foreign soil as other King of one of the British Dominions.

Legion President as Leader

Five liners, escorted over the Atlantic by a destroyer, brought the Canadian pilgrims to France. Their leader is Brig.-Gen. Alexander Ross, who was in command of the twenty-eighth Canadian battalion at Vimy and is now Dominion President of the Canadian Legion of the British Empire Service League.

On July 29 they are being received by Mr. Stanley Baldwin, British Premier, in historic Westminster Hall, London. In the afternoon they attend a garden party given by King Edward in the grounds of Buckingham Palace.

Some 4000 of the Canadians have

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Saturday, July 25

Ethiopia—Berlin Ends Legation at Addis Ababa

Italy wins the first gesture of official recognition for her Ethiopian conquest from Germany, when the National Socialist Government converts its legation in Addis Ababa into a consulate. The Associated Press reports the conversion from Rome.

Fascist solidarity is immediately seen by observers in the move. Italy and Germany drew significantly together when they settled their differences over Austria. France shivered, seeing in it a revival of the old Triple Alliance—Italy, Germany and Austria.

Now, while France, England and the United States continue officially to close their eyes to the conquest of Ethiopia, Germany calmly accepts the established fact. The three democracies still maintain legations in Addis Ababa, with ministers accredited to Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia.

The United States accepts the new Italian Ambassador in Washington as the representative of the King of Italy, but not of Emperor of Ethiopia, the new title assumed by King Victor Emmanuel.

Von Papen—Gets Ambassadorial Rank

Franz von Papen, presumably as a reward for his efforts toward bringing about the recent German-Austrian "understanding," has been raised to the rank of Ambassador, the Associated Press reports. He is to continue as head of the German mission in Vienna which will, however, remain merely a legation.

The new rank puts Herr von Papen into somewhat the same unusual diplomatic position occupied by Norman Davis. Mr. Davis is an American diplomat of ambassadorial rank. He is addressed as "Mr. Ambassador" and at official dinners is seated as an Ambassador. But he is not an Ambassador to any country.

The rank, without any specific assignment, has been found extremely useful to the United States. It is a reasonable assumption that Herr von Papen is to be used more widely in the future, although he may keep his headquarters in Vienna. Germany is looking once more to the Balkans and the Near East. "Berlin to Baghdad" has never been entirely forgotten.

Organized Labor—On Many Fronts

French steel workers refused to accept terms of a strike settlement reached by a workers' delegation and the Government, and continued to occupy mills in northern France. The French farm strike, however, seemed much nearer settlement as agreement was reached on a basis for negotiation.

Mexico's electric power strike, which has kept the capital in darkness for a week, was settled after government intervention between workers and foreign owners of the utility plants.

In the United States, a potential strike of longshoremen in eight southern ports was swiftly solved by Edward F. McGrady, Assistant

(Continued on Page 3, Column 6)

Legion Commander Sets Unselfish Work As Ultimate Goal

COATESVILLE, Penna., July 25 (AP)—Ray Murphy, in a "farewell" address as national commander of the American Legion, adjured its ranks today to take up "the greatest program of unselfish service this or any other organization ever undertook."

In an address prepared for delivery before the Coatesville Post of the Legion, Mr. Murphy asked "justice for the widows and orphans of our comrades. . . ."

"Let us work without rest," he said, "to protect the peace and honor of our beloved America, . . . to the completion of a child-welfare program which will carry out the constitutional pledge of equal opportunity for all."

He sought "a rousing Americanism program based securely upon American methods and principles, with emphasis upon the guidance of youth toward adequate preparation for citizenship and leadership."

Taking stock of the progress of the Legion since he became commander last autumn, Mr. Murphy said the national legislative committee termed it "the most successful year the American Legion has experienced thus far in the legislative field."

Spain's Class War Holds Menace For Future of Europe

San Sebastian Held to Be Objective of Rebels

Loyalists Halt March on Madrid

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAINT JEAN DE LUZ, France, July 25—San Sebastian is now believed to be the early objective of the insurgent forces, whose original purpose was to starve it out. Reports are current here that Gen. Emilio Mola, northern leader of the insurgents, intends to attack San Sebastian soon.

Meanwhile an American camera man who succeeded in getting to General Mola in the front lines facing Madrid states emphatically that he is still 105 kilometers or about 65 miles from the capital.

Exaggerations

The stories of a rush on the capital are gross exaggerations. Both sides are broadcasting misstatements and it is generally held that the insurgents' reports are more unreliable than the Government's.

American, English and French refugees from San Sebastian are arriving here in considerable numbers.

Lack Food

Typical of the reports they bring is that of a distinguished French woman who arrived in a French destroyer last night. For five days, she explained, the well-to-do in San Sebastian had been unable to obtain bread and many of the necessities of life. All the boy friends of her son were killed in the holocaust of the Club Nautica where 70 young Fascists perished.

Warships There

Four warships—one the American Oklahoma, one French and two British destroyers — are watching the situation and their presence, it is stated, has been an immense relief to foreigners. No fewer than 385 foreign refugees have already been placed in safety. A large number of Americans are expected shortly.

Storming of Madrid By Rebels Held Up

HEADQUARTERS OF THE NORTHERN ARMY AT BURGOS, SPAIN, July 25 (AP) — The rebel troops which have been marching on Madrid intent on smashing the Leftist Government, paused today some 60 miles from the capital city, their next move undecided.

The insurrectionists' military leaders frankly admitted their various columns were by no means storming the very gates of Madrid.

Converge on Capital

"All our troops," Lieut. Col. Hazpuru of the Fascist General Staff told the Associated Press, "now are approximately 60 miles from Madrid."

Questioned as to whether this indicated a plan to try to starve out the Popular Front or to interfere with Madrid's water supply, he declined to volunteer further information.

"Maybe," he replied.

It was apparent the Fascists had a good reason for halting their advance.

Enthusiasm throughout the region

(Continued on Page 9, Column 5)

Observer Sees Nation Headed for Red or Fascist Dictator

France on Edge Over Developments

By Janko Lavrin
(Professor of Modern Languages, Nottingham University, who has just returned from Spain, where he has been watching developments on the spot.)

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 25—Events in Spain have developed in such a way that the Spanish problem has become a European problem.

When I reached France I detected a certain nervousness. This was only natural. If the Fascists win in Spain, there will be a military dictatorship, perhaps of a more ruthless kind than Europe has hitherto known. If the Popular Front wins, Spain is likely to be the first country after Russia to go Bolshevist. And the first country which will be affected by this issue, whichever way the result goes, is bound to be France.

Similar Splits

When I reached Spain about three weeks ago, I found signs of a growing split between the extreme Left—composed of Communists and Syndicalists—on the one hand and Republican Liberals on the other. Evidence of a similar split between Extremists and Moderates in the French Popular Front are beginning to manifest themselves.

The brunt of the fighting in Spain is now on the shoulders of organized Bolshevist - Syndicalist workers, as the events in Barcelona have shown. They are anxious to get the entire control into their hands.

Communists in Control

I spent one day in the frontier town of Fuenterrabia, nine miles north of San Sebastian, at the Franco-Spanish border. The streets in the entire district are controlled by armed workers, most of them Communists. All motorcars were requisitioned. Every private person who did not belong to the Popular Front had been forced to hand over any arms that he possessed under the threat of severest penalties.

But I must acknowledge that the behavior of the Communists was tactful and decent.

They did not molest anyone, not even occasional priests and nuns, whom I saw walking in the streets.

Others Deeply Concerned

Apart from France, the actual results of the Spanish civil war will react also in other European countries, strengthening the same elements of the class war which have gotten the upper hand in Spain. Among these countries, Germany and Italy are particularly interested since the final outcome of the Spanish crisis will have great influence upon the future of European Fascism. On the other hand, if the Communists win, the result will have a great moral effect upon workers all over the world.

Suddenness a Surprise

What surprised me most was the sudden outbreak of the conflict, although three weeks ago, when I reached Spain, some people told me frankly that something was brewing and that despite the external calm and the normal course of life a clash between the Popular Front and the Fascists was inevitable.

One is entitled to conclude that the Fascists and Monarchists — whose party comprised the military class, the clergy and big landowners —were probably waiting for the moment when the split in the Popular Front would be wide enough to make a reactionary rising profitable.

Calvo's Assassination

But the murder of José Calvo Sotelo, one of the most intelligent Fascist leaders, precipitated matters.

I was in Madrid when that event took place and sudden political restlessness was noticeable in the capital even to the most casual observer. Yet all the people to whom I spoke told me that the capital would probably calm down sooner or later.

From Madrid I went to Toledo, then to Saragossa, Pamplona, Burgos and several other towns, all of which were extremely calm until last Saturday.

Like Thunderbolt

The first alarm from Morocco fell as unexpectedly as a thunderbolt.

Sunday the conflict already had become so sharp that no compromise was possible. Sunday morning traffic was already suspended even in the far north.

That same day a general strike was declared and the frontier closed. Yet nobody apparently expected the conflict to take such cruel and such unexpectedly sinister dimensions.

At Frontier

When I reached the frontier at Fuenterrabia, it was only with the greatest difficulty that I obtained permission from the local chief of the Popular Party to leave the country. This was at the very moment when the Fascist army was occupying San Sebastian and when the workers were preparing for a bitter fight in the hills beyond Irun.

My last impression of Spain was a group of working-class women saying good-by to sons and husbands hurrying to defend Irun.

Americans Flee Spanish Coast; U. S. Citizens in Madrid Embassy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 25—Every avenue of escape for 140 Americans cooped up in the Embassy at Madrid has been temporarily blocked, Eric C. Wendelin, Third Secretary in charge of the Embassy reported to Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, in a transatlantic telephone conversation today. The Americans have food for two weeks or longer, and their morale is high.

A telephone conversation last night to the State Department also brought the first direct word from Ambassador Claude G. Bowers, to the effect that he was safe but isolated near San Sebastian.

Reassured on Bowers

Mr. Hull today said that Mr. Wendelin expressed great anxiety over the safety and whereabouts of the Ambassador, and that by means of the transatlantic telephone he was able to reassure Mr. Wendelin that Mr. Bowers was still at his villa at Fuenterrabia, not having been heard from at Madrid since the outbreak of the revolution.

Mr. Wendelin said the most practical route for the evacuation of the encircled Americans would have been through Portugal, but that this avenue of escape has now been blocked.

At the Embassy is gathered practically the whole of the native-born American colony of the Spanish capital, which has not hitherto departed.

First Direct Talk

The Hull-Wendelin conversation lasted 12 minutes. It was the first direct communication from Washington to the Embassy since the revolution started.

The beleagured Americans must await the outcome of a terrific battle which is now going on between Government and Fascist insurrectionists about 45 miles from the capital. They can not possibly be evacuated until the fate of the battle is decided, Mr. Wendelin asserted.

With the Ambassador and other ranking officials absent, fate has propelled Eric Wendelin of Brookline, Mass., a Third Secretary, into the key-post in Madrid so far as American protection goes. It is not often that a Third Secretary converses with the Secretary of State, let alone by transatlantic telephone.

Both Sides Claim Victories

Consular reports coming into the State Department still left matters confused, Government and rebels each claiming victories, but with the fight for Madrid apparently likely to be a deciding factor.

The Government reported capture of Seville, while Gen. Emilio Mola had set up a provisional government at Burgos.

Last night Mr. Bowers told Wilbur J. Carr, Assistant Secretary of State, by telephone, that the battleship Oklahoma and the Coast Guard cutter Cayuga were in the harbor at San Sebastian. Americans who wished to leave already had departed on a British cruiser, he said.

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American Cezanne Paintings Sent to Paris Exposition

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Important contributions to the Cézanne exposition now being held in the Orangerie Museum as the chie artistic attraction of the 1936 Fêtes de Paris have been made by the United States.

American owners of Cézannes who have loaned their treasures to the Orangerie include Mrs. Edith Wharton, the American novelist, who has allowed "Le Jas de Bouffon," valued at $16,500, to be borrowed for the summer. This landscape shows the family house of Cézanne near Aix-en-Provence.

Robert Treat Paine of Boston has permitted the portrait of Mme. Cézanne in his possession, to cross the ocean for this Paris exposition. This painting is valued by art experts at $60,000.

Among the Contributors

The Metropolitan Art Museum in New York is lending "L'Estaque," whose monetary value is set at $50,000. "L'Estaque" is a Provençal village to which Cézanne was greatly attached. Another Metropolitan treasure signed by Cézanne, "The Man With a Straw Hat," has also come to Paris, after being insured for $15,000.

Other Americans who have loaned Cézannes are Mrs. W. A. Clark, John Nicholas Brawn, Mrs. Lizzie P. Bliss, A. C. Goodyear, and Dr Bakwin.

Series of Painter's Letters

Obviously, no art exhibit can be judged by the cash value of the paintings shown, but it is interesting that the Cézannes exhibited have a value of $2,000,000. Many of the paintings are priceless; that is, their owners would not part with them for any sum.

One of the unusual features of the exposition is a series of letters written by Paul Cézanne to Emile Zola from 1856 to 1860. They have never been shown to the public before. Not only did Cézanne write the letters; but he also illustrated them, and these illustrations are attracting a great deal of attention.

Cézanne was a great admirer of his native Provence, and he has portrayed its beauties in the numerous landscapes shown during the exposition which will continue until next autumn.

Tasmanian Flights Provide Services Of Air Hostesses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOBART, Tas.—Air services between Tasmania, Victoria, Canberra and New South Wales are growing in popularity, many persons desiring this form of travel in preference to crossing by ship.

The freight carried is increasing in quantity also, that transported between Tasmania and the mainland for the first three months of this year being six times that of the comparative period last year. Passengers carried for the three months this year numbered 1032 against 851 last year, freight 28,675 pounds, compared with 4281 pounds, and mails 5065 pounds against 1494 pounds.

Great interest was aroused by the arrival of the Douglas airliner from the United States. It will be placed in commission between Tasmania and Victoria.

The plane will carry 14 passengers and make the crossing between Victoria and Tasmania in 1½ hours, compared with 16 hours by steamer. Two hostesses have been appointed to look after the comfort of passengers. They are Miss M. Grueber of Tasmania, and Miss B. Due of Victoria. This is a new departure.

Massey Urges More International Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng. — Restoration of international trade to former levels was urged as a means toward settling world unrest by Mr. Vincent Massey, High Commissioner for Canada in London, when addressing a gathering of leaders of commerce here recently.

One of the fundamental causes of unrest is, he declared, the great decline in international trade, which nationalist policies have brought about.

The British Commonwealth, he addcd, has such an opportunity today as he believes it has never had before to contribute toward settlement by showing its willingress to trade with other nations.

"We have among ourselves a natural affiliation which provides perhaps a powerful emotional basis for an increased trade between us. But these affiliations need not blind us to the tremendous advantage which would accrue to ourselves as well as to others by diminishing restrictions which have so impoverished everyone."

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Modern Building To Replace First Of Cecil Houses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—After nine years of service in providing accommodation for destitute women, the original Cecil House at 35 Devonshire Street, Holborn, is to be replaced by a modern building costing £7000, according to the annual report of the Women's Public Lodging House Fund, recently issued here. The new house, which is in one of the most congested areas of London is designed to include 49 beds and two cots with the usual complement of bath, washing and laundry rooms.

Cecil House was opened as a result of Mrs. Cecil Chesterton's experiences as a "down and out" in exploring the doss-houses of London, some 10 years ago, when she discovered that only 13 per cent of the public lodging-house accommodation was available for women. There are now four Cecil Houses in London in addition to the oiginal one which is being rebuilt.

The shilling a night which the women pay for bed, bath, supper and breakfast, meets the cost of running the hostels once the initial expenditure of building and equipment has been defrayed by public subscription. Provision is made for needy cases to be taken in free of charge.

The police are making increasing use of these houses, it is reported, and on more than one occasion help has been asked on behalf of German and French girls and women who have come to London as domestic servants.

With the co-operation of friends and supporters, the report states, employment has been found for 852 women and girls as general servants, waitresses and daily help.

6000 Canadians At Vimy Dedication

(Continued from Page 1)

indicated acceptance of an invitation from the French Government to take part in a five-days tour of France.

Five big ocean liners bore the 6000 Canadian pilgrims down th St. Lawrence and across the Atlantic, sailing July 16. Arriving at Havre and Antwerp today, the Canadians were due to be taken in groups to the towns and villages where Canadian troops fought around Vimy Ridge. A group of men who served in the Mons area are being tendered a reception by the residents of Mons. The pilgrimage is nonpolitical, nonracial and nondenominational. Many distinguished Canadians are included in the company. It is under the auspices of the Canadian Legion of the British Empire Service League.

Children to Plead For Jobless Army

HARRISBURG, Penna., July 25 (AP)—Leaders of the "militant jobless army," holding the State Capitol in a demand for $100,000,000 for relief, said today their children will appeal personally to the Legislature Monday night.

Several hundred unemployed men and women who have occupied the rotunda and Senate galleries since Tuesday night, when state relief was shut off by lack of funds, have brought more than a score of youngsters with them.

Leaders said they will ask that the children be allowed to appear on the Senate floor to tell "of the hunger and want in their homes." A statement issued by the State Committee of the Unemployed said "the Legislature has refused to listen to us, perhaps we can touch them through these children."

The "army" of unemployed was reinforced overnight by delegations from Pittsburgh, Wilkes-Barre, Easton and other points. John Muldowney of Wilkes-Barre, a leader, said there would be thousands of jobless in Harrisburg when the Legislature reconvenes Monday night.

All Naval Powers Are Building Ships

By the Associated Press

Washington, July 25

OFFICIAL Navy Department figures made public show that the world's six naval powers are engaged in building up their fighting fleets by the following new construction, actual or appropriated for:

United States: 95 ships of 287,915 tons.

Great Britain: 66 ships of 225,096 tons.

France: 39 ships of 194,098 tons.

Germany: 39 ships of 130,250 tons.

Italy: 38 ships of 112,344 tons.

Japan: 34 ships of 93,907 tons.

U. S. Leads World In Naval Building Under Old Pacts

WASHINGTON, July 25 (AP)—Speeding to build its navy to the full strength authorized by existing navy pacts before they expire Dec. 31, the United States now leads the world in naval construction.

The Naval Intelligence Division yesterday published figures showing that the United States now has 95 fighting ships of 287,915 tons under construction or appropriated for, and is entitled to convert 44,510 more tons into war craft before the year's end.

The Navy reported on July 1 that 79 ships of 265,515 tons now are actually under construction, many nearing completion. All ships provided for in the building program are scheduled to be on the high seas by 1942.

Three Aircraft Carriers

Ships under construction and planned include three aircraft carriers, two heavy cruisers, nine light cruisers, 53 destroyers and 15 submarines. The Navy now has 324 ships of 1,086,715 tons.

The British Admiralty has announced that, as quickly as the present navy pacts end, they propose to lay down two new battleships, with construction expected to begin early in 1937.

Admiral William H. Standley, Acting Secretary of the Navy, has let it be known that when Great Britain begins construction, the United States plans to start building two battleships of its own to replace overage fighting craft and match the British.

Great Britain has 64 ships of 225,096 tons under construction or appropriated for. The new British war craft include two aircraft carriers, 16 light cruisers, 35 destroyers and 11 submarines. The British now have 307 ships of 1,224,329 tons.

Japan is adding to its Navy of 213 fighting craft of 772,797 tons, by building new ships of 93,907 tons, including two aircraft carriers, four light cruisers, 20 destroyers, and eight submarines.

The French Navy of 178 ships of 558,452 tons is being increased by the construction of 39 new vessels of 194,098 tons, including four capital ships, five light cruisers, 20 destroyers and 10 submarines.

French Aircraft Carriers

France, under the present treaty, also is permitted to lay down 52,000 more tons of capital ships and 37,-854 tons of aircraft carriers by the end of the year.

Italy, with 182 ships of 403,865 tons, is building 88 warships of 112,-344 tons, including two capital ships, two light cruisers, 18 destroyers, and 36 submarines. The Italians also have the right to convert 105,000 more tons into capital ships, and 60,-000 tons into aircraft carriers before Jan. 1.

The Germans are now engaged in doubling their present navalstrength by constructing 39 warships of 130,-250 tons, including three capital ships, three heavy cruisers, 16 destroyers, and 17 submarines.

First Book Brings Fame

A. E. Housman became a "classic" with his first book of poems, "A Shropshire Lad."

Weathermen and Birds Keep Vigil On Islet 300 Miles From Queensland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensl.—Willis Island, a treeless islet about 300 miles off the Northeast coast of Queensland, is the abode, each year, of two officers of Amalgamated Wireless of Australia whose duty it is to observe the weather, and particularly to report the approach of cyclonic disturbances toward the mainland.

A wireless transmitting station and accomodation for two men are the only structures on the island, which is composed of sand and coral. It is also the home of as many sea birds as can crowd on the limited space.

Soil was transported from the mainland to endeavor to provide fresh vegetables for the two operators. Tomatoes, radishes, cucumbers, and lettuce grow rapidly on account of the abundance of phosphates, but wind and salt spray play havoc with plants.

A. Hooper, one of the officers who returned recently after a year's sojourn on the island, said that the most prominent of the bird residents there, were the landrails—small birds which are of the quail type. They cannot fly more than a foot from the ground, and it is a source of mystery how they reached the island when the nearest land is 300 miles away.

There is also a distinct variety of terns to be seen, but the most interesting of all are the noddies. These quaint birds run around one another, pause facing each other, and bow several times in a manner that would be approved in the most exclusive ballroom.

The Federal Government Lighthouse Department's steamers keep in touch with the island and frequently have to replenish the fresh water supply.

Mr. Hooper said that during his 12-month occupancy of Willis Island there had been only one cyclone to report and the island was on the very edge of it. This is the disturbance which did cossiderable damage to north Queensland and delayed shipping early this year.

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Army Engineer to Study Geology of Nicaragua

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Assigned to the United States Hydrographic Office in Nicaragua, Lieut. L. R. Bartlett, army engineer, took ship here recently on his way to further surveys in connection with the proposed Nicaragua canal.

With him was his bride of a few days, the former Marjorie Johns of Sacramento, Calif., who will set up housekeeping for two years near Lake Nicaragua, while her husband draws maps, charts, and diagrams. His mission is chiefly concerned with gathering data relative to geological and alluvial conditions of the area.

Law Simplified In Arkansas Plan Of Court Methods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark., July 23—In answer to a long felt need for simplification in the administration of justice, a measure has been initiated in this State to revise court procedure.

The act was drawn up by a committee from the Arkansas Bar Association appointed by Governor Futrell, and it will be voted on in the general election in November.

Under the plan, many technicalities that have slowed down the administration of justice will be revised, so as to permit the courts to act more speedily and smoothly. For Arkansas justice has hitherto been administered under an "oxcart" system, according to Dr. Robert A. Lefiar, professor of law and the University of Arkansas, and secretary to the committee.

Recording Evidence

A section devised in the interest of prosecution, provides that testimony may be preserved and used as evidence in any case where either side thinks there is risk of a witness's leaving the state or of not being present for other reason. One of the principal difficulties with which every prosecuting officer in Arkansas has to contend, according to lawyers, is the disappearance of material witnesses. If evidence, given at the preliminary hearing before a magistrate when the defendant is being examined, is recorded and the transcript made admissible in event the witness is unable to attend the trial, the prosecutor's task would be made easier.

Another section, making perjury a second degree crime, eliminates technicalities which have frequently prevented conviction. The committee points out that at present the law of Arkansas recites severe penalties for perjury and that almost no one is ever punished for it.

The act proposes to make use of the state hospital service whenever the insanity defense is raised, or is about to be raised, in a criminal case. It provides that the judge shall commit the defendant for observation and examination for a period up to one month, the state physicians being required to prepare a written statement of his mental condition, which shall be given in evidence.

To newspaper reporters the new measure would grant the same privileges of immunity to testify before the grand jury that are allowed to physicians, lawyers, and clergymen.

Jury Challenges Limited

Another change relates to the selection of juries. The committee has inserted a section that reduces the challenges for the State from 20 to 15 in prosecutions for capital offenses, to six in all other prosecutions for felony, and to three in prosecutions for misdemeanor.

The defense shall be entitled to 12 peremptory challenges in prosecutions for life imprisonment, to eight in all other prosecutions for felony, and to three for misdemeanor.

Intended to reduce court costs is a section providing that related offenses may be joined in the same indictments. Another section shortens the form of indictments. In commenting on this section, a member of the committee points out that a long, cumbersome and unwieldy indictment offers opportunities for cases to be lost on technical grounds.

Another section permits the defendant to waive jury trial in all except capital cases. Sponsors of the measure explain that there are many cases in which both the defendant and the State would be willing to let the judge pass on the facts and the law of the case without a jury.

Still another provides that circuit court be open at all times for criminal proceedings, so that a defendant need not remain in jail waiting the next term of court.

Finally, the new act provides a savings in the payment of the prosecutor. Under the present law the prosecutor gets a fee for every conviction under each count of each indictment, even though concurrent or suspended sentences may be given. The new plan provides he cannot receive more than two fees for conviction of one defendant under one indictment, regardless of the number of counts.

Roosevelt at Helm On Stormy Voyage To Westport, N. S.

ABOARD SCHOONER LIBERTY, WESTPORT, N. S., July 25 (AP)—President Roosevelt scanned the skies with a weather eye today, hoping for smooth waters on his projected 35-mile cruise across the Bay of Fundy to Grand Manan Island, where he expected to anchor his vacation cruiser, Sewanna, tonight.

The President, tired from a testing 30-mile sail over rough waters from Yarmouth to this harbor, slept soundly last night on Le Brier Island, despite the constant clanging of the fog-warning bell on the U. S. S. Potomac.

He planned to make Grand Manan Island his cruising base over the week end, prior to his trek early next week to Campobello Isle, N. B., where the Roosevelts have a summer home. He will end his vacation cruise there.

The trip to this port yesterday was the most exciting yet in Mr. Roosevelt's itinerary. He disregarded storm warnings upon leaving Yarmouth and, clad in an oil-skin, sat at the wheel himself to pilot the Sewanna over rough, white-capped seas through treacherous Grand Passage.

The destroyer Hopkins remained outside last night, while the Potomac followed heavily in the Sewanna's wake.

Disabled 'Vets' Elect

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 25 (AP)—M. Fromme Barbour of Cincinnati, Ohio, was elected national commander of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War at their sixteenth annual convention here yesterday. He succeeds Col. Marvin A. Harlan of El Paso, Texas.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

Secretary of Labor, most successful of the New Deal's labor troubleshooters. It was "postponed indefinitely."

But in three states, workers for Remington Rand, Inc., continued to battle with their employer while the latter was having difficulties with state and local government officials. Governor Cross of Connecticut abandoned efforts to affect a meeting between James H. Rand Jr. and the Governors of the three states involved—himself and the Governors of New York and Ohio.

Workers at the Syracuse plant demanded an extraordinary session of the appellate division of the State Supreme Court to hear immediately their appeal against an injunction restricting picketing of the plant to four men.

The company's plant near Cincinnati remained closed because, officials claimed, local authorities would not provide adequate police protection. The authorities offered 40 additional policemen, but A. R. Rumbles, vice-president, refused to open, declaring that the number of policemen was not so important as their instructions.

Girl Pat—Ends Mysterious Career

British Justice brings the amazing adventure story of the trawler Girl Pat and her crew to an abrupt anticlimax. Her Captain, George Osborne, and his brother Jim, were ordered held in jail on charges of larceny until the next ship leaves for England, when they will be returned to the beginning of their journey for trial.

The Girl Pat sailed from Grimsby, England, on April 2, presumably for the North Sea fishing grounds. Next day she put in at Dover. From that time until she was captured near British Guiana on June 19 she traveled about 5000 miles. She made several strange appearances off the African coast. Her status and objective became the object of world-wide curiosity.

Egypt—In New Outer Ring of British Allies?

Britain evolves a new phase of Empire out of negotiations with Egypt. In the process of revising troubled relations between the two countries, the possibility develops of establishing on a voluntary basis an outer circle of states around the Empire whose interests march with those of Britain.

Heart of the Empire now is the British Commonwealth of Nations, consisting of England and the Dominions. In addition, there are crown colonies, possessions, mandated territories, protectorates, spheres of influence, and India. The new feature is apparently designed to translate the spheres of influence into voluntary allies.

Iraq is pointed to as the sample of what is intended with Egypt. It is hinted that if the system is successful with Egypt, it might also be tried with India.

Spain—Revolt Loses Momentum

Communications between Spain and the outside world improved, permitting reliable information of events to come out for the first time. They revealed the Leftist Government still firmly entrenched in Madrid and successfully holding off the main rebel attack on the capital from the north.

So firmly were government forces established in Barcelona and the industrial area surrounding that banks opened, wages were paid, workers beginning returning to their jobs and a few factories resumed operations.

In the North, San Sebastian was definitely in loyal government hands. A camera man penetrated to the fighting front north of Madrid, where rebels are hammering away at the gateway to the capital. Returning across the French border, he reported the rebels still about 65 miles away from Madrid and making no progress.

The revolution has quite apparently lost its momentum, but the rebels may continue to fight for some time yet, and the end is not in sight.

Meanwhile, throughout Europe Socialists and Communists were charging Fascist Germany and Italy with financing the revolution, while the Fascist spokesmen claimed that France was secretly supplying the government forces with arms.

Politics—Charged in Ousting WPA Workers

"Political activity" was the reason given by C. Aubrey Williams, acting WPA administrator, for the summary dismissal of seven Oklahoma WPA employees.

Only two days ago Republican Nominee Alfred M. Landon declared relief costs could be cut by taking more "out of the hides of the political exploiters."

Mr. Williams retorts that relief costs are down to 3.6 per cent, admits that politics enter into selection of employees, but insists that any political activity thereafter results in instant dismissal.

Politics in relief continues the central theme of the Republican attack.

Republican strategy develops a new angle with announcement that William Hard, veteran radio news commentator, has been employed to comment for 15 minutes daily over the radio on politics. G. O. P. headquarters insist Mr. Hard will be free to state unbiased facts, deny that his talks will include Republican propaganda. Mr. Hard is known, however, as being far from friendly toward the Roosevelt Administration and the New Deal.

Kansas Governor Landon's home state, was not being overlooked by the New Deal in allotting relief funds, as Washington dispatches indicated a considerable increase in the total amount of drought relief funds to be poured into suffering areas. Several Kansas counties are not listed as "distressed" areas.

'McGuffey Reader' Centennial

OXFORD, Ohio, July 25 (AP)—Barefoot boys gathered with little girls in crinoline today to sit at the feet of a storyteller in the tradition that made this slumberous village famous as an educational center a century ago.

It was a high spot in the two-day centennial celebration honoring William Holmes McGuffey, the Miami University professor who compiled the first of his series of celebrated readers here in 1836, literally with the aid of the town's children.

John Milholand, a present-day member of the Miami faculty, took the role of Professor McGuffey today. He read, as Mr. McGuffey did 100 years ago, literary gems that went into the textbooks only after they had gained the attention and approval of youth.

More than 1000 members of McGuffey Societies and visitors from many parts of the Middle West looked on. A musical program and addresses were on the program, and a contest among McGuffey Society members for the best poem commemorating the event was scheduled for later in the day.

A McGuffey Reader Exchange, set up on the university campus, was doing an active trade with bibliophiles; the old McGuffey home nearby was a shrine for visitors.

The centennial opened late Friday with a McGuffey Society meeting, followed by a pageant of "McGuffey Miniatures." The scenes ranged from a pioneer cabin, such as Professor McGuffey knew as a boy, through the rude schools of the day, down to the first classroom use of the McGuffey reader.

There followed an old-time square dance, in which some 200 costumed participants swung their partners in approved pioneer fashion in tune to the voices of violin and flute.

All was symbolic tribute to the red-haired preacher-educator whose works remained a classroom standard even into the 1920's.

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U. T. W. Names Seven Offices to Speed Up Rayon Unionization

WASHINGTON, July 25 (AP)—Francis Gorman, vice-president of the United Textile Workers of America, said today the projected unionization of rayon workers would be carried on from seven regional offices.

The campaign, planned by the Synthetic Yarn Federation, an affiliate of the U. T. W., will be inaugurated on Aug. 1. The offices from which Mr. Gorman said organizers will work are at New York, Washington, Philadelphia, Greenville, S. C., Cohoes, N. Y., Providence, R. I., and Roanoke, Va.

Most of the regional offices from which the campaign will be conducted are now headed by U. T. W. officers. Thomas F. McMahon, President, and James Starr, Secretary-Treasurer, are in New York; William E. Kelly, Second Vice-President, in Philadelphia; John Peel, Third Vice-President, in Greenville, S. C.; Horace A. Riviere, Fourth Vice-President, in Providence, and Joseph R. White, Fifth Vice-President, in Cohoes, N. Y.

A. R. Woodward, Utica, N. Y., is President, and John Kabler, Roanoke, Va., Secretary-Treasurer, of the Synthetic Yarn Federation.

The rayon industry employs about 55,000 workers, approximately 65 per cent of them in the South.

Spain Invites Elgins

Egin, Spain has invited citizens of communities in the United States named Elgin to visit it. There are 27 Elgins in this country.

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Landon Finds Nation Approves His 'Moderate' Campaign Plan; Maps Speaking Tour of East

By Erwin D. Canham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOPEKA, Kan., July 25—Gov. Alfred M. Landon today is studying closely the national reactions to his acceptance speech—and he considers them favorable enough to reinforce his decision to conduct a "moderate" campaign — while he looks forward to the next three stages. These are:

For 10 days he is to remain in Topeka greeting an unusually heavy procession of important visitors from all parts of the country, Republicans and dissatisfied Democrats, alike. A new recruft among the "walking Democrats" is expected over the week end, following a telephone conversation in the Governor's office last night between John D. M. Hamilton and former Gov. Joseph B. Ely of Massachusetts.

Colorado Trip Planned

Next Governor Landon hopes to spend 10 days at Estes Park, Colo. There in the mountain coolness—the official thermometer reached a record high of 113 degrees in the shade here yesterday—he expects to write three important campaign speeches.

And, third, sometime between Aug. 20 and 25, Governor Landon will set out to deliver speeches at his birthplace, West Middlesex, Penna., at a boyhood rendezvous, Chautauqua Lake, N. Y., and on pivotal political fighting ground, Buffalo, N. Y.

The first two speeches will be homely, Landon-like affairs—simply appeals to erstwhile neighbors. However unadorned, they are expected to have a strong campaigning effect. The Buffalo speech, however, will be a full-dress affair on one of the outstanding national problems not adequately developed in the Governor's acceptance speech.

Rumblings Heard

Yesterday in Topeka observers thought they saw the first rumblings of what may be a troublesome breach between Governor Landon and Mr. Hamilton, his field commander.

The day's episodes were somewhat baffling, but they contained important signs. It must be remembered that Governor Landon and Mr. Hamilton were, until recent years, on opposite sides of Kansas's factional fence—a fence sometimes higher than that between Republicans and Democrats.

Mr. Hamilton was a useful lieutenant of the late David Mulvane, national committeeman, and pillar of Republican conservatism in the State. Governor Landon was in the liberal camp. They made peace after being bitter opponents before the 1932 campaign, and from early 1935 on, Mr. Hamilton's star began to rise. It shone brilliantly at the Springfield "Grass-Roots" conference last year, continued to sparkle in Republican headquarters at Washington and reached its zenith when Mr. Hamilton accomplished Governor Landon's nomination by acclamation at Cleveland, Ohio.

Opposite Types

But John Hamilton and Alfred Landon remained opposite types, with different viewpoints. Mr. Hamilton is a blunt, hard-hitting, ambitious, and unashamed professional politician. He would not think it uncomplimentary to be called a machine politician. Whether Governor Landon is elected President or not, Mr. Hamilton can remain chairman of the Republican National Committee for four years. He can be the spearhead of the Republican attack on the New Deal, if President Roosevelt is re-elected. Most observers think that by 1938 or 1939, this position will be one of great strategic importance, with reaction back to Republicanism quite likely in 1940. Mr. Hamilton, according to such analysts, is the one man who cannot lose as a result of the Landon candidacy.

He already has stumped the Northeast intensively, and from Aug. 3 to 19 is waging a whirlwind airplane campaign in every state west of the Mississippi except South Dakota, Iowa and Nebraska. Mr. Hamilton has been meeting state leaders and making speeches. He has garnered a big share of headlines. He has given abundant press interviews. His predictions of victory have been exuberant as those of James A. Farley, who predicts a Roosevelt landslide. Only yesterday, for instance, he was claiming Missouri—a state which well-informed Missouri Landonites frankly admit is more than doubtful. He claimed Illinois, also doubtful.

Hamilton Assails New Deal

But the most important outward divergence between Mr. Hamilton and Governor Landon is over the Governor's moderation. He refuses to vituperate against everything and anything in the New Deal, believing that the great voting groups see much that must be improved in the New Deal, but are aware of its benefits. Mr. Hamilton's speeches, to the contrary, have laced into the New Deal without gloves. He has been taken to task by more than one important newspaper which has praised Governor Landon's reasonableness.

It became known yesterday that Mr. Hamilton was attempting to persuade Governor Landon to extend his first trip into New England. That was the definite information at noon. But in the afternoon Mr. Hamilton returned alone to the State House from the Governor's mansion, and announced that the trip would be limited to Pennsylvania and extreme western New York. The impression was that Mr. Hamilton's campaign views—favoring extensive touring by Governor Landon—had been vetoed.

Wheels Within Wheels

But there were wheels within wheels. Others felt that Mr. Hamilton really wanted the Governor to stay quietly in Kansas, while he stumped the country and got all the political advertising. The decision to limit the first trip would then represent a victory for Mr. Hamilton.

However these details may be interpreted, it is fairly clear that the Republican campaign is dually headed by a progressive, Governor Landon, and a conservative professional politician, Mr. Hamilton. Whether rifts arise remains to be seen. In any case, there have been similar contradictions within the New Deal for four years.

Ely on Telephone

Mr. Hamilton hoped to have a big new Democrat to announce in the Landon camp last night, but was disappointed. As he stood before over a score of reporters in the Governor's office, a secretary entered and said in a loud clear voice: "Governor Ely is on the phone. You can take the call in here."

"No, indeed," expostulated Mr. Hamilton. "I'll take it in private."

The impression is that former Governor Ely is acting as round-up man for dissatisfied Democrats, and has another one in tow.

Reactions on Governor Landon's speech, as expressed here, were favorable. Naturally, the unfavorable reports were only culled from press statements or editorials, while laudatory telegrams poured in unremittingly. The general picture was encouraging to the moderate type of campaign Governor Landon is determined to wage.

Scouts Transform Park Into Bustling Tent City

1500 California youths pass wilderness tests during camporee almost within shadow of Oakland apartment houses; visitors marvel at ingenuity of patrols.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OAKLAND, Calif.—The metamorphosis of a tranquil city park into a bustling encampment occurred recently in East Shore Park when 1500 Boy Scouts of the Oakland Area Council converged upon the greensward beside Lake Merritt to hold their eighth annual Camporee.

With a backdrop of apartment houses which flanked the parkway rather than the to-be-expected setting of granite peaks and whispering pines, the Boy Scout campers staged the largest camping demonstration and inter-patrol competition ever held in Oakland.

Bustling City of Tents

Within an hour of the appointed noontime assembly, a new community had sprung to life where none had been before . . . a hustling, bustling, noisy tent city of 164 Boy Scout patrol "families," equipped as completely as though bivouacked upon the bank of some wilderness stream . . . prepared to show the world, and especially other participants, their prowess as campers.

Set up to simulate wilderness camping conditions as closely as possible, the Camporee tests a boy's ingenuity and skill in the out-of-doors under rules which forbid the use of all canned foods and fresh bakery products, and which put a premium upon the use of Scout-designed and Scout-built tents, cooking equipment, reflector ovens, pack frames, sleeping bags and other items used by the Camporee patrol.

Evidence of Ingenuity

Evidence of Scout ingenuity and American resourcefulness became apparent to visitors as they discovered many patrols which had built every piece of their equipment even to knives ground from spring steel, forks of cold-rolled wire, spoons, cups and plates fashioned at home from scraps of tin; tents not only designed by themselves, but sewn, colored and waterproofed in Boy Scout homes.

Scout organization was equally apparent to those who witnessed the spectacular rise of a tent city, every item of which had been carried upon the backs of the participants through city streets of downtown Oakland from starting points a mile distant from Camporee grounds. Twenty-six hours later the tents and equipment of this mobile community of 1500 boys disappeared with equally bewildering celerity as packs were rolled preparatory to closing ceremonies. And as Scouts left the grounds, there remained behind no evidence of cans, refuse nor litter that campers had lived there.

"A Scout Is Reverent"

But something more than just a camping demonstration was evident to those who witnessed such scenes as occurred Sunday afternoon when, with their noon meal waiting smoking hot, a patrol of eight boys gathered around the table to say grace. All oblivious to the surging spectators, these boys gave evidence that they lived the law of Scouting, which declares, "A Scout is reverent."

"Almost one half of the Boy Scouts within the jurisdiction of the Oakland Area Council participated in this Camporee," declared Homer J. Bemiss, Scout executive. "This is not only our largest Camporee by 50 per cent, but the finest, in that the Scouts' attendance proves conclusively that the great mass of our boys, and not just the chosen few, are getting the good things which Scouting offers."

Lusty Appetites Await Dinner
Scout Patrol Sits in Front of "Pup" Tents While Food Is Being Cooked in Foreground

Every Boy at His Station
A Group Shown Preparing an Exhibit for the Camporee

Mexico—Where Labor Stands Old Victim of Exploitation

(Continued from Page 1)

innumerable years men there have fought for reform.

"The poverty is here not because the people enjoy poverty and do not care to rise above it," he continued, quietly, his manner simple and gravely polite. There was, however, a profound attentiveness in his hazel eyes and in his sun-browned face with its look of inner stillness. His never-gesturing hands gave an impression of strength and decision.

Result of Long Oppression

"Their poverty is the effect of a long series of oppressive causes which it is our determination to eradicate."

Moderation was the unmistakable keynote of his policy as the President discussed his far-reaching labor reform program and indicated that the application of its extreme phases would await the restoration to the peon of his communal opportunity to work the land as a development that would find its inevitable corollary in the prospering of the mill workers.

"Mexico wants all the world to know that she means well," he said, "but the standard of living of her people does not compare with the value of the goods they produce, and she is resolved above all else to raise the parity to the level of the workers in other civilized nations.

Victims of Exploitation

"Like other countries, Mexico is productive of great wealth, among her products being oil and minerals that bring the same prices in the world markets that like products of other nations bring; but the living conditions of her people are not the same. The tragedy of poverty in Mexico is tremendous, and the inequality apparent on every hand is due chiefly to the fact that here both the industries and the land have been exploited by those having no interest in educating the masses.

"We are just beginning to fight for the things that are commonplaces in industrially advanced nations. Mexico is young industrially, and she does not propose to wait until she is old in this respect before profiting by the hard-won experience of other peoples with capitalistic economy."

President Cárdenas said his policy for human betterment was influenced by two major factors—first, Mexico was in its industrial infancy and, secondly, that the majority of its people "lived on the earth."

"Accordingly," he said, "while there still remains the necessity for advancing the minimum wage to a living wage, we believe that to try tt force the higher wage at this stage would, perhaps, be too disturbing to present economic conditions.

"But the government is fostering the collectivist movement in agriculture through a bank of credit that will encourage the use of machinery on the land. This is in the conviction that the condition of the industrial workers will improve as agricultural production increases; that the evolution of our agrarian reforms will inevitably have definite effect on the labor economy of the factory.

"In this connection, do not misunderstand that our sponsoring of land collectivism affects the small land owners, whose property is being protected and which may be operated under any individual system he desires."

Invites True Interpretation

President Cardenas invited foreigners to come here and "interpret what they see in these terms—the terms of Mexico itself."

"Do not seek the answer in the viewpoint of any one group," he warned. "Today the capitalist interests here realize that our program of social reconstruction is just—in the same way that the justice of the agrarian reform plan is everywhere accepted in Mexico today—and while, naturally, differences have arisen and are arising to block the achievement of the reform, there is no real obstruction from these quarters at this time.

"It is this understanding I would have among all who come to Mexico, together with the knowledge that my purpose as President is to comply with the law and that it focuses in the fundamental wish to lift the cultural level of the Mexican people."

Sees Good in Conference

Then it seemed that the voice of labor suddenly spoke through him in this little room when he was asked regarding the possibilities of the workers participating in the Pan-American Conference in Buenos Aires in November.

Not only did he have no objection to this, he said, but he believed it would be very beneficial to the workers. If the President makes his position official in a formal recommendation to the conference and it is approved, it will mean that for the first time labor will have its own spokesmen in these councils of the Western Hemisphere and at a meeting when a primary question will be the establishment by the 21 sovereign republics of their own League of Nations.

His primary interest in these workers was visualized when he came into Valles on this trip, for the very first persons he received there were not government officials, nor even officials of the state or municipality, but agaristas and workers, including a blue-overalled delegation from the electricians' union in Mexico City, which last week passed a strike vote against a company with a budget which allocates 17 per cent of its profits to its pay roll.

"We do not need any new laws," he said, continuing the discussion of labor's position, "We need only to put to work the legal forces for reform already available, for if the laws now on the books are obeyed, particularly by the employers, the condition of the people will be much better."

Reflected Tragic History

It was obvious that the welfare of the Mexican Indian was deep in the heart of this dust-covered man in a crumpled tan suit of summer tweed, and when he spoke of him, in his thought there was a background of Indian oppression that went all the way to the Conquest and the encomiendo system and down through the long years to today—a tragic history ranging all the way from the Yaqui country far in the North to the southernmost tip of the henequin fields of the Yucatan peninsula.

"I wish to say with all emphasis that the Indian is thoroughly capable of being incorporated into civilization," he declared. "He is not the being without ambition as he is pictured by those who have used his back to carry the burden of their well-being in Mexico."

It was impossible to talk with General Cárdenas, who has had the courage to rule in his own right instead of in the tradition of figurehead for a "strong man" behind the scenes, and not believe that the Revolution had at last evolved its own figure.

Patience for the People

The impression he gives is of a man with a seemingly illimitable patience for putting into practice his conviction that the Mexican people ought to have the full benefits of citizens, and that arms must be turned into plowshares. The result is that wherever he goes, the dust of the streets is stirred by the feet of the people, and the faces that crowd his doorway are of the peons and workers, and the petitions in his hands are in the labored scrawl and phrasing of men who had only just learned to write.

During the interview, behind a closed door bearing the sign, "Secretario," and in a room where a single electric bulb threw a dim light on the desk and chairs of unpainted wood and whitewashed walls, one came to feel that President Cárdenas' strength lay in his strict adherence to and deep, abiding love for, the simple things that are one with the masses, and that his was a simplicity and sincerity that was almost naïve in its apparentness and which even his opponents do not question.

Later we went out and stood under the portals with their sound and movement of people, and talking there with General Andres Figueroa, Minister of War; General Saturnino Cedilla, Minister of Agriculture—each an epitome of the man of the strong arm—and Dr. Francisco Castillo Najera, the cosmopolitan Mexican ambassador to the United States, President Cardenas seemed a very plain man, indeed, lacking wholly in the impulse to force that Americans have come to associate with a revolution productive of such a figure as Francisco Villa.

The difference, it was clear, was this: that President Cardenas was a master builder of a highway over which he hopes his countrymen may journey to a Mexico of freedom, bread and good living conditions, whereas "Pancho" Villa was a destroyer.

Proof of Needed Rule

If proof were needed of the Cardenas rule, it was had in this journey he had made into San Luis Potosi, for the trip was a closely-written chronicle of the Mexican "situation" in the full premise of the Revolution that is to be seen along the road over which he had come there in terms of Mexican living that is the dramatic visualization of the gulf that must be bridged before the common man of Mexico shall have found his place in the sun of social well-being.

Thus, when President Cardenas said during the interview that the church-state problem in Mexico had been liquidated and that the real problem today was not between the Government and the Roman Catholic Church, but among the Roman Catholics themselves, highway evidence of this metamorphosis leaped into one's thought.

Mexico the Ageless

The uniqueness of the terrain and its people, that is agelessly and peculiarly Mexican, had been apparent all along the 700-kilometer way, whether in the great Valley of Mexico with its epic blue-white clouds, green plains and faraway blue hills, its highway stretching far ahead like a river, and its ruins that tell that 26 years of civil war had passed this way; or the veiled colors of the uplands farther north, where portentous, barren mountains brood above sun-mellowed adobe villages; or the rich, warm tones and fertility of the lowlands, with their mighty world of mountains and deep valleys, or the lush, soft smells and soporific airs of the torrid area of the date-palm and banana trees and pomegranates, where the living is in huts of flimsy sticks and mud under swamp thatch and the river a counterpart of Kipling's "great gray, green, greasy Limpopo."

The Crumbling Temples

But signs of the new order also were sharply there. While always the landmark on the horizon was a Roman Catholic Church edifice with its great bell towers, architectural saga of the Mexican progression of the padres, when distance had given way to proximity one was apt to find this mighty handiwork breaking into pieces and that birds were nesting and singing in the naves and that the vaulted windows were apertures for the rain.

Instead, it was the schoolhouse—El Escuela, pretentious only in that it was brand new, well kept and proudly labeled—that would have the air of chief building of the village, its patio a students' crop of corn and regional plant varieties, and on it the hallmark of that which is intensively in use in contrast with the reliquary atmosphere of the monumental church structure down the street.

Record Tells the Story

The record speaks for itself in this connection. In 1910—the year that opened the revolutionary sequence—the educational budget was 7,000,000 pesos. There were 800 schools and only 2,000,000 out of 12,000,000 Mexicans could read and write. Today under President Cárdenas, the allocation for public education is 60,000,000 pesos a year. There are 23,000 schools and 56 per cent of the Mexicans are literate.

On this highway, which had taken nine years literally to hand-carve out of the mountains, and which ranks among the great engineering achievements of today, this correspondent has seen the red truck of the motorcar fleet which today brings a library to even the remote villages, and has seen, too, the white truck, whose mission is to teach the virtues of sanitation.

Land All Important

But on the land itself, where the living seemed a part of the growth, there was never a machine in sight—only the burro, the oxen and the human back to make the land yield.

There was, however, something else patent, whether in the pale uplands or in the rich loam of the hot belt, where the tilled fields mount to the very summits of the hills. It was the enormous import of the land—"mi tierra"—to the people. It was everywhere as visible to the eye as could be the printed word.

Of such is the old-new context of today's Mexico, and, sitting with the President in the white-walled room in Valles that was rhythmic with the heavy beat of the rain in the tropics, his words seemed a caption for the picture.

Georgia Educators Sponsor Exposition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—The Southeastern Fair and Educational Exposition, to be staged here Oct. 4 to 11, will be an outstanding event in this section, according to plans announced after a meeting attended by 100 educators in the City Hall. Dr. Willis A. Sutton, superintendent of the Atlanta public schools and former president of the National Education Association, presided.

The educational exposition will be statewide and noncompetitive, it was determined, with displays representing all phases of work done in all grades of schools and colleges. Plans will be worked out by a committee named by Dr. Sutton.

Among speakers at the meeting are: Dr. M. L. Brittain, president of Georgia Tech; Col. J. C. Woodward, head of Georgia Military Academy; M. D. Collins, State Superintendent of Schools; J. C. Wardlaw of the University System of Georgia, and J. T. Wheeler of the University of Georgia.

Glass Says He Won't 'Walk' From Democratic Party

WASHINGTON, July 25 (AP)—Senator Carter Glass (D) of Virginia told reporters today that it was "utter nonsense" to interpret a recent speech he made "as indicating I am going to 'take a walk' from the Democratic Party.

He referred to his remarks at a Patrick Henry celebration as Ashland, Va., on July 17, in which he said "we now have a system of government of privilege and discrimination."

In response to newspaper men's questions today the 78-year-old Virginian asserted he had not been invited to do any speaking in the campaign but that he had no idea of doing anything but support the Democratic ticket.

"Any fight that I make will be within the party and not outside," he asserted.

Building of Dam At Grand Coulee Is Tourist 'Show'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WENATCHEE, Wash.—The army of tourists expected as visitors this summer at the Grand Coulee hydro-electric project, now under construction on the Columbia River, will view the development teeming with activity day and night, from a grandstand located on the west bank. From this point the "audience" can watch more than 5000 "actors" participating in the greatest construction show on earth.

The grandstand seats 250 persons and is equipped with a public address system which enables visitors to ask questions from their seats and receive replies through two loudspeakers.

50,000 Yards a Week

From the grandstand, tourists can see workmen pour nearly 50,000 cubic yards of concrete every week into the pit behind a high, steel barrier on the west bank to form the beginning of the dam's base. The first 1,000,000-yard mark of the 11,250,000 yards required to complete the structure will be reached about the middle of August. When the mixing plant is set up on the east bank of the river, the two units will pour between 15,000 and 16,000 yards of concrete a day.

Above the concrete workers, excavators are gouging out a huge channel through which the river will be diverted over the spillway now under construction. In the fall workmen will remove the steel coffer dam which now shunts the river past the concrete-pouring operations.

2,400,000 Horsepower

Nine penstock forms, each 18 feet in diameter, are being erected on the concrete work at the west bank and pourings will continue around them. Another nine such penstocks will be placed into the east abutment. Hydroelectric energy churning through these 18 giant tubes will develop 2,400,000 horsepower in the power plants.

To date, $5,750,000 has been appropriated by Congress for work on the Grand Coulee project and existing contracts will be completed at a total cost of $60,000,000. The present employment roll of about 5300 workmen is expected to increase to nearly 6500 this fall to establish a new peak.

Men Outsleep Coeds

A survey by the home economics department showed that the average college man at Oklahoma A. & M. sleeps an hour more each day than the average coed.

Americans Join Mexicans in Study

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Three hundred American students attended the sixteenth annual inaugural ceremonies of the summer school of the National Autonomous University of Mexico. Others were expected to come over the Laredo Highway, now officially opened. In the opinion of Luis Chico Goerne, rector of the university, the summer school has awakened more interest this year among American students than ever before.

Two new courses added to the curriculum are the Nahuatl and the Mayan languages. The study of contemporary Mexican affairs will also be pursued.

Martinez del Rio Angela, dean, attributed the success of the school in good part "to all those above the Rio Grande who have co-operated." The school is located in the Casa Mascarones (House of Masks), so called because the façade is decorated with carved faces that date back to the viceroy period.

'Faust Play House'

The Metropolitan opera in New York once was called the "Faustspielhaus" because it gave so many performances of Gounod's "Faust."

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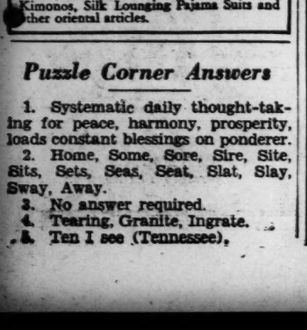
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Puzzle Corner Answers

1. Systematic daily thought-taking for peace, harmony, prosperity, loads constant blessings on ponderer.
2. Home, Some, Sore, Sire, Site, Sits, Sets, Seas, Seat, Slat, Slay, Sway, Away.
3. No answer required.
4. Tearing, Granite, Ingrate.
5. Ten I see (Tennessee).

Britain Away To Early Lead In Cup Tennis

WIMBLEDON, July 25 (AP)—H. W. (Bunny) Austin sent Great Britain away in front in defense of the Davis Cup today, when he defeated Jack Crawford of Australia in the opening singles match of the challenge round for the famous tennis trophy. The scores were 4—6, 6—3, 6—1, 6—1.

Crawford seemed to lack his old fire after taking the first set behind his crashing service. With the start of the second set, however, Austin showed deadly accuracy, clipping the baseline time and again with shots that left the Australian flat-footed.

A gusty wind troubled both players, especially Crawford, while rain delayed play for several minutes in the third set with Austin leading 5—0.

When not relying on his baseline drives, Austin advanced to the net and volleyed effectively. Although the Englishman's service was not as speedy as the Anzac's, Austin placed his service balls well and easily returned Crawford's cannonballs.

Seabright More Like Its Old-Time Self This Season

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RUMSON, N. J., July 25—Seabright will be more like its old-time self this year than in many seasons, as the stars gather on Monday for the annual invitation tournament that has been an outstanding feature of the lawn tennis season for half a century.

One of the features that used to make the event especially attractive in the old-time days was the quartering of the players among the various cottagers which compose the membership. But when the California invasions began with the Kinseys, a new style developed by which the Seabright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club, the sponsor of the tournament, found it better to take a group of rooms at one of the Seabright hotels and arrange for the accommodation of the players there, except a very few, who were still guests as before. Thus, Little Bill Johnston was always to be found in the cottage of Bernon S. Prentice, and Saran Palfrey equally so with James T. Auchincloss, the manager of the tournament.

Last year, a few more guest quarterings were made, and these proved so successful that many more of the candidates for the honors are likely to be invited to do likewise this coming week. This is largely due to the new regulations about expenses, which prohibit players from being entertained by the payment of expenses by the clubs at which they are playing, for more than eight weeks in a year, put into effect last year, with unusual results. This regulation does not apply when the player is entertained at a private house so that the invited guests not only enjoy the pleasant association of private entertainment, but are also exempted from the danger of exceeding the limit imposed by the rules.

The problem of arranging the draw this season is also more acute for the committee, as several of the newcomers are making bids for high places, and the arrangement of the matches, always customary at Seabright, must be done with care to prevent clashes in the early rounds which should be postponed until later in the tourney. Where Bobby Riggs, for instance is to be allotted position calls for discrimination, lest he should upset careful plans by winning or losing against some strong but unexpected opponent, such as Gregory S. Mangin or Wilmer Hines, for instance, soon after the start. Similarly, the assignment of Dorothy Sutton Bundy, Mrs. Ary J. Lamme, or Eunice Dean, calls for care, pending the recovery of their best form by the new arrivals from Wimbledon.

So the arrangement of the matches will be closely watched, due to the importance of the early matches, which start with the women's singles on Monday morning, with the men's singles after luncheon. Men's and women's doubles will start on Tuesday, with the mixed doubles, which always rivals the championships, with its pair of Seabright Bowls at stake, beginning on Wednesday.

Home Run Standing

By the Associated Press

Homers July 24

Foxx, Red Sox	1
Bolton, Senators	1
Averill, Indians	1
Gehringer, Tigers	1

The Leaders

Gehrig, Yankees	28
Foxx, Red Sox	27
Trosky, Indians	25
Ott, Giants	19
Dickey, Yankees	18
Averill, Indians	17

League Totals

American	464
National	373
Total	837

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Paul	60	44	.577
Milwaukee	57	42	.576
Minneapolis	55	47	.539
Kansas City	54	47	.535
Columbus	53	50	.515
Indianapolis	48	53	.475
Toledo	41	61	.402
Louisville	39	63	.382

Results July 24

Kansas City 4, Columbus 0.
Toledo 15, Milwaukee 1.
Indianapolis 7, Minneapolis 1.
St. Paul 7, Louisville 2.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	59	32	.648
Cleveland	52	40	.565
Boston	50	43	.552
Chicago	48	41	.539
Detroit	49	42	.538
Washington	47	44	.516
St. Louis	29	60	.326
Philadelphia	29	61	.322

Results July 24

Washington 10, St. Louis 4.
Cleveland 16, Philadelphia 3.
Boston 7, Detroit 4 (10 innings).
Only games played.

1936 Longwood Bowl Finalists

By a Staff Photographer

Frank Parker
Lawrenceville, N. J.

Alice Marble
San Francisco

Bobby Riggs
Los Angeles

Indians Gain On Idle Yankees In American Race

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Baseball interest is running high again in Cleveland. Fans who were "riding" Steve O'Neill and his club two months ago, are now hailing them as coming champions. It is true that the Indians are in the best position to catch the Yankees if that team should falter during the closing weeks of the American League pennant race.

Of course, the majority will say that the Yanks will not slump; but the Indians haven't lost hope yet and expect to give the New Yorkers a good battle from now until the finish.

The Indians gained one half game yesterday by defeating the Athletics, 16 to 3, on 22 hits, while the Yankees were idle. Seven and one half contests now separate the second-place Tribe from the leaders.

The recent spurt of the Indians began in the East several days ago. No Cleveland team in years fared so spectacularly in eastern territory, the same district that has annually wrecked the club's chances in the flag race. They took two out of three from the Yankees, three straight from the Red Sox, three more from the Athletics and two out of three with Washington. A victory streak of nine games was reached at one time.

O'Neill's pitching, which was decidedly unsteady through the first half of the season, has suddenly developed into the most capable staff in the circuit. Five days ago it was discovered that in 49 games this year, the starting Cleveland mound selection has gone the route. This is a record that no other American League team can equal.

Actually, the Tribal spurt dates to the signing of Manager O'Neill to a new contract for 1937. The announcement provided a spark that set off the club's most powerful drive of the campaign.

Averill Hits Homer

The Indians put on a great offensive display yesterday before a home crowd. They hit five doubles, three triples and a homer, among the 22 safeties they piled up. Sammy Hale and Earl Averill each had four hits, Roy Weatherly, Billy Sullivan and Joe Vosmik added three apiece, and Roy Hughes and Hal Trosky had two each. Averill was the most effective, driving in five runs and scoring five himself. He hit a single, two triples and a homer, for a total of 13 bases. It was his seventeenth homer.

After dropping the first two games of their series in Cleveland, the Red Sox have come back and won two in a row. Yesterday they captured a 10-inning contest from the Tigers, 7 to 4, after tying the score with a two-run rally in the ninth. Rick Ferrell's single with the bases loaded drove home two runs in the tenth and Mel Almada's double added another. Jack Wilson, who worked the last two innings, was the winning pitcher.

Staging rallies in the eighth and ninth innings that netted eight runs, the Senators beat the Browns yesterday, 10 to 4. Three costly errors had given the Browns a pair of runs in the seventh and they loomed large until Cliff Bolton hit a homer with two on in the eighth. Then the Senators added five more in the ninth.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	64	38	.640
Buffalo	60	41	.594
Newark	57	42	.576
Baltimore	55	47	.539
Montreal	48	51	.485
Toronto	49	55	.471
Albany	36	62	.367
Syracuse	32	67	.323

Results July 24

Syracuse 6, Rochester 3.
Syracuse 7, Rochester 6.
Toronto 4, Newark 1.
Toronto 8, Newark 2.
Baltimore 9, Montreal 2.
One game postponed.

Haberdasher And Movie Extra Meet For Links Title

FARMINGDALE, N. Y., July 25 (AP)—Patrick Abbott, a movie extra, faced Claude Brown Rippy, dapper haberdasher from Washington, D. C., today for the big prize of public fee course golf.

The two thin, lanky sharpshooters who have bounded rapidly over golf's horizon in two years were survivors of a record field of 222 starters in the national public links championship. Both were even favorites in the 36-hole final.

Rippy is Dead-Eye Dick at arching approaches toward the greens. On Tuesday he broke all nine-hole national tournament records with a blistering outward 30 on the championship Bethpage Park blue course to share the tournament medal.

He entered the finals yesterday with a 6-and-4 triumph over Walter Greiner, unknown business college student from Baltimore, in the 36-hole semifinal.

Abbott followed him in with a lopsided 8-and-7 verdict over Bruno Pardee, methodical 31-year-old insurance salesman from the big blue neighborhood of Yale and New Haven. Neither was extended.

Rippy, a native of Shelby, N. C., shot five over par golf for the 32-holes needed and led all the way after the fourth hole. Greiner gave him a stiff battle but lost one big chance after another by three-putting them away.

Abbott was forced to come back after falling 2-down through eight holes but came back with one-under-par golf over the next 21 holes to rout his less experienced rival. The two finalists were about evenly matched.

Rippy, a 23-year-old six footer scaling 129, was a week-end golfer up to two years ago when he took the game seriously. He won the District of Columbia municipal title for two years running, shooting a middle-Atlantic record of 274 for 72 holes two weeks ago to retain his title.

Abbott, who is 24, stands 5ft. 10½in. and weighs 132 pounds, tossed his biggest golfing surprise party by winning the Southern California open from a field of the game's biggest money-winners last January with a 72-hole total of 281.

Guilford Defaults To Play Babe Ruth

MELVIN VILLAGE, N. H., July 25 (AP)—The sparkling field in the Bald Peak invitation golf tournament reached the first round stage of match play today with one of the three former national titlists defaulting to put on the side show with Babe Ruth, baseball's forgotten man.

Jesse Guilford, 1921 national amateur champion, withdrew from the top flight competition, for which he qualified with a 73, when Ruth found himself demoted to the fifth flight, due to a misunderstanding.

The Babe, who saw this tricky Lake Winnepesaukee course for the first time yesterday morning, was eager to get in a practice round. He was paired with Guilford for an afternoon start, but when he took his first tour of the 6058-yard layout, and, after considerable experimenting, finished up with a weird 82, tournament officials ruled it would have to stand as his qualifying performance.

Ruth played serious golf several hours later when he matched strokes with Guilford and wound up with a 76, which would have put him in the play-off for one of the last three berths in the championship flight.

Ruth's official 88, however, doomed him to the last flight from which he resigned in high dudgeon.

"They'll think I'm a mug hunter if I compete in that class," the Babe explained.

Aid for Saskatchewan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—Assurance from mortgage and loan companies of eastern Canada that generous debt adjustments will be extended to Saskatchewan debtors, especially municipalities, has been conveyed to the Provincial Government by representatives of the companies.

All New Faces In Longwood's Tennis Finals

By Web Morse

The first major grass court tennis tournament of the East terminates this afternoon with the finals of the Longwood Bowl competition. All new faces from those of 1935 were seen on the Sheafe Memorial grandstand courts as the finalists took their places to close the forty-fourth tournament.

Only three easterners out of a possible 12 remained in the running to defend sectional honors. Frank Parker of Milwaukee and Lawrenceville, N. J., and Robert L. Riggs of Los Angeles, Calif., are the men's singles finalists. Henry Cully and Joe Hunt clash with Riggs and Wayne Sabin in an all-California men's doubles final.

Not until reaching the women is the East mentioned. Carolyn Roberts, New Rochelle, N. Y., secretary, here on vacation, broke the California monopoly early yesterday afternoon defeating Gracyn Wheeler to cross rackets with Alice Marble of San Francisco. Kay Winthrop and Virginia Rice Johnson, local players, survived the doubles and face the California team of Marble and Wheeler.

All Tennis, No Color

Parker has spent most of his tennis career threatening to soar skyward. As a 16-year-old protégé the critics could not say enough about him. But he never quite lived up to expectations and probably never will. He has adhered to tennis theories and seriousness so long that he plays the game with machine-like percision, coupled with experience, good enough to win many, many matches, but colorless and entirely devoid of that flare for enthusiasm which "lifts" a player to "unbeatable" tennis.

For a boy only 20 years of age, Parker is an old man in tennis. He has little crowd appeal, losing that attribute in too much concentration on tennis perfection. His victory over the youthful Joe Hunt yesterday appeared no more than a task to be carried out. He did not appear at the club until shortly before the match. During the intermission brought about by rain he retired to the locker room and within half an hour after the finish he left. No social freedom whatsoever.

Appeals to Spectators

In contrast to the serious Parker was his victim, Joe Hunt. This youthful Californian has a better forehand than that of Parker, who still employs a "punch" type of return. His rushing-to-the-net tactics were better, and prospectively he looks like the lad with the future. His failures and successes during play are infectious, whereas the sober-featured Parker failed to visibly elate.

Another page of the contrast between the machine-like player and the type who arouses the stand took place this afternoon when Riggs faced the Milwaukee boy. Riggs is so small in stature that critics shake their heads regarding his future, but his play is both spectacular and good. He displays human emotion with the trend of the game and off the court he mixes easily. The two have met twice before during the current season with honors divided.

Unfortunately there is little hope held out for the New Rochelle girl who faces the Pacific coast visitor, Alice Marble, in the women's invitation final. Miss Roberts was not expected to pass Gracyn Wheeler in the semifinal, but since she did do so, there can be no certainty that Miss Marble can walk off with the trophy until the completion of the match.

Miss Marble's Case

Against Dorothy Bundy, daughter of the famous tennis family of yesteryear, Miss Marble had a narrow escape from elimination. The little Miss Bundy, euipped with a sound and promising game for the future, offered Miss Marble enough competition to reveal that the former third-ranking player has some distance to go yet to cope with Helen Wills Moody, Helen Jacobs or even Sarah Palfrey Fabyan. Perhaps by September Miss Marble will have established reserve stamina, but it is more likely that another year of tennis is needed.

The doubles matches should prove interesting; in the women's because it is East vs. West and in the men's because color and good tennis are combined.

Longwood Bowl Tennis Tournament
Men's Singles—Semifinal Round

Frank Parker, Lawrenceville, N. J., defeated Joe Hunt, Los Angeles, 13—11, 6—3, 6—0.

Doubles—Semifinal Round

Henry Culley, Santa Barbara, Calif., and Joe Hunt, Los Angeles, defeated Paul Guibord, Melrose, Mass., and Gardner Mulloy, New London, Conn., 5—7, 7—5, 2—6, 6—2, 7—5.

Bobby Riggs and Wayne Sabin, Los Angeles, defeated Wilmer Hines, Columbia, S. C., and Bunty Lawrence, Los Angeles, 3—6, 6—4, 7—5, 2—6, 9—7.

Women's Doubles—Semifinal Round

Alice Marble and Gracyn Wheeler defeated Catherine Wolf and Eunice Dean, 6—3, 6—1.

Kay Winthrop and Mrs. Maynard M. Johnson defeated Mrs. Betty Corbiere and Mrs. Carleton R. Mabley Jr., 6—1, 6—4.

U. S. Officials Arrange Final Practice Plans

OLYMPIC VILLAGE, BERLIN, July 25 (AP)—While the banished swimming star, Mrs. Eleanor Holm Jarrett, remained in her Berlin hotel hoping her appeals and the weight of teammates' and public opinion would bring her reinstatement, American Olympic officials arranged final intensive practice sessions before the opening of the games next Saturday.

One source of possible discord was removed when Ellison (Tarzan) Brown, the Marathon runner from Alton, R. I., abandoned his one-man rebellion against the barring of his coach, Jack Farrington, from the Olympic village.

Farrington is one of the associate track coaches, who have no official standing with the team, who are paying their own expenses and are not permitted to enter the village except as visitors. Another is Larry Snyder, who is grooming Jesse Owens for the hoped-for Olympic "triple."

Relay Teams

En route on the Manhattan, Brown had declared he must live with his coach. He consented to remain with the team in the village, however, when he was told he could consult Farrington at any time and take advice solely from his own mentor.

Bill Bingham, chairman of the track and field committee, explained that body had recommended that all associate coaches be included in the village group, but it had been overruled by the Administration committee.

The two men's relay teams and the women's quartet have not yet been settled, although there is little doubt about their makeup. The men's 400-meter quartet is almost certain to include Sam Stoller of Cincinnati, Marty Glickman of New York and Foy Draper of Whittier, Calif., but the coaches are undecided as to the fourth member.

Frank Wyckoff, the Glendale (Calif.) veteran who anchored two winning Olympic sprint teams, is considered the most likely choice, with Mack Robinson and Ralpt Metcalfe being eliminated.

Metcalfe in the 100

Metcalfe, slated to run in the 100-meter dash, demonstrated his inability to take turns at top speed in the last Olympics as well as in the final tryouts for the 200 meters.

Similarly Al Fitch of South Pasadena, Calif., Harold Cagle of Shawnee Oklahoma and Bob Young of Bakersfield, Calif., are considered certain selections to carry the baton in the 1600-meter relay. Eddie O'Brien's condition is doubtful and the coaches believe Archie Williams, the Oakland, (Calif.,) speedster, is their best choice as anchor man if the Syracusan fails to regain his form.

The women's 400-meter team, according to Coach Dee Boeckmann, will be composed of Harriett Bland of St. Louis, Annette Rogers of Chicago and Helen Stephens of Fulton, Mo., and one runner to be selected by tryouts. Miss Stephens is to run anchor as a climax to her all-around assignments.

The oarsmen saw their shells shipped from Hamburg on a flat car before leaving there for Berlin and expect them to reach Gruenau tomorrow.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

The standings (first three places in each league):

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Appling, W. Sox	74	283	53	108	.382
Radcliff, W. Sox	75	328	66	124	.378
Gehrig, Yankees	91	342	110	127	.371
Medwick, Cards	89	366	61	135	.369
P.Waner, Pirates	82	329	60	118	.359
Demaree, Cubs	87	348	49	119	.342
Jordan, Bees	84	339	56	116	.342

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Seattle	68	51	.571
Oakland	64	55	.538
Portland	61	54	.530
Missions	62	57	.521
Los Angeles	60	60	.500
San Diego	58	61	.487
San Francisco	57	63	.475
Sacramento	45	74	.378

Results July 24

San Diego 4, Missions 3.
Seattle 5, Sacramento 2.
San Francisco 7, Los Angeles 4.
Oakland 5, Portland 1.
Portland 1, Oakland 0.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Helen Wills Moody returned from England and announced she would not play in national tennis championship.

Three Years Ago

Joe Judge given unconditional release by Brooklyn Dodgers.

Japanese Myth Is Exploded At Henley Regatta

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HENLEY, Eng. — A Japanese rowing myth—if one may term it so, entirely without disrespect—was exploded here in the course of the annual Royal Regatta recently. It was not created by the enthusiastic Japanese eight from Tokyo Imperial University who raced so pluckily and at such a prodigious rate of striking. It was created by the folk who averred that their method of super-quick time rowing was a serious challenge to time-honored Western conceptions of oarsmanship, boat-rig and boat construction.

The eight little men from Tokyo stabbed their abbreviated shell along by strokes that they can execute at the rate of almost one a second, and it is declared that they can actually put in more than 60 to the minute under pressure. Here they made the old die-hards swoon by doing a mere 56. But they could do it successfully only once. They beat Quintin Boat Club, not a very strong boatload, with some ease on the opening day, but the next time out they ran up against Zurich R. C., of Switzerland. And that was the end of Japan's first attempt to win the Grand Challenge Cup. In Britain a rate beyond the late thirties is considered fast.

Zurich, an extremely powerful eight, met in the final the Leander crew, which will represent Britain in the Olympic Games. And the Swiss were victorious. Four members of the Zurich crew went on to win the Stewards Cup afterward, and their countryman, E. Rufli, retained the Diamond Sculls. On this showing, Switzerland should make a brave show in August at the Olympic Regatta. The eight that won the Grand are an outstandingly good, smoothly moving combination, averaging 174 pounds in weight. They beat the Japanese by six lengths and Leander by 1¼.

American Boys Succeed

Henley, 1936, was decidedly international in character and three fine young American crews of real "stayers" were entered for the Thames Cup, from Tabor Academy, Kent School and Browne and Nichols School. The first two named fought their way into the final of the competition (which is confined to crews not fast enough to be considered in Grand Challenge Cup class) and Tabor won by four lengths, in 7m. 44s. The Henley course is 1 mile 550 yards long. Kent School beat Browne and Nichols in the semifinal round by half a length in 7m. 49s. Zurich's time in the final of the Grand, by the way, was 7m. 25s. With Kent's success, all three of these American schools have now won the Thames Cup.

The form of British oarsmen here, as a whole, was considered most disappointing by comparison with that shown by competitors from overseas, who seem to obtain a harder "catch" and a much more effective "finish." The American schoolboy crews were particularly commended for the length and firmness of their actual stroke in the water.

Here is a list of the 1936 Henley victors not mentioned above:

Ladies' Plate, eights, First Trinity College, Cambridge.
Visitors Cup, fours, Jesus College, Cambridge.
Wyfold Cup, fours, London R. C. "B."
Silver Goblets, pairs, Kingston R. C. (R. F. Offer and J. S. Offer).
Diamond Sculls, singles, E. Rufli, Zurich R. C., Switzerland.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Monte Weaver, Senators—Held Browns to four hits for 10—4 win.

Earl Averill, Indians—Had homer, two triples and single, batting in five runs in 16-3 win over Athletics.

Mel Almada, Red Sox—His double and single drove in two runs in 7-4 victory over Tigers.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	55	32	.632
St. Louis	54	35	.607
Pittsburgh	46	42	.523
New York	47	43	.522
Cincinnati	44	42	.512
Boston	42	48	.467
Philadelphia	34	54	.386
Brooklyn	31	57	.352

Results July 24

All games postponed.

Polish Athlete Dropped

WARSAW, July 25 (AP)—Zygmunt Heljasz, former Polish shotput champion, was dropped yesterday from Poland's Olympic team because of an infraction of rules. Heljasz, who tossed the 16-pound ball 15.99 meters (52ft. 5¼in.) in the tryouts, finished ninth in the 1932 Olympics at Los Angeles. His suspension created quite a stir in the Polish press, the papers taking sides for and against the action of Polish sports authorities.

Wilmer Allison Not Planning To Defend National Title

WASHINGTON, July 25 (AP)—Wilmer Allison, the veteran Texan who captained America's unsuccessful Davis Cup team, said he was through with "serious" tennis and would not defend his national singles championship at Forest Hills in September.

"I doubt if I ever play in the nationals again," he said, "and international tennis definitely is out."

"Anyway, I'm not going to play singles; and, as far as serious tennis goes, it's all over for me," he asserted. "I've been at it for 10 years now, and that's long enough.

"I've been playing a long time. Now I've got to go to work. I've put it off as long as I could."

The 31-year-old ace from Austin, Texas, said there was a possibility he might pair with John Van Ryn and play in the doubles championship this year. Van Ryn and Allison won a year ago and also held the crown in 1931.

Allison's failure to reach top form this year brought on much speculation as to whether the captain would be left off the American team and his position taken by Bryan Grant of Atlanta.

The amiable Texan has been a factor in American tennis since he won the intercollegiate title in 1927. He paired with Van Ryn to take the Davis Cup doubles engagements in 1929 and 1932. He has been first in the national rankings for the last three years.

White Sox Stars Capture Batting Lead in American

NEW YORK, July 25 (AP)—The Chicago White Sox "clouting twins," Luke Appling and Rip Radcliffe, and Ducky Medwick and his big St. Louis Cardinal bat dominated the major league hitting races this week. Medwick passed Paul Waner of the Pirates to take over the National League lead with an average of .369.

Appling and Radcliff, fifth and second, respectively, a week ago, finished in a first-place tie in the American League at .378 each while Lou Gehrig of the Yankees found the pace too hot and slipped to third, with .371.

The biggest advances of the week were registered by Appling, who boosted his mark 15 points by hitting safely in 16 of 32 times up; Earl Averill of Cleveland, and Medwick, each of whom gained 11 points.

The 10 leading hitters in each league:

American League

Player	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Appling, Chicago	74	283	53	107	.378
Radcliff, Chicago	75	328	66	124	.378
Gehrig, New York	91	342	110	127	.371
Averill, Cleveland	90	362	80	134	.370
Gehringer, Detroit	91	371	97	135	.364
Sullivan, Cleveland	57	195	28	71	.363
Dickey, New York	71	280	71	98	.350
Trosky, Cleveland	90	379	79	131	.346
Di Maggio, New York	74	336	78	116	.345
Bell, St. Louis	90	353	51	118	.334

National League

Medwick, St. Louis	89	366	61	135	.369
P. Waner Pittsburgh	82	329	60	118	.359
Demaree, Chicago	87	348	49	119	.342
Jordan, Boston	84	339	56	116	.342
Camilli, Philadelphia	88	323	65	109	.341
J. Moore, Philadelphia	71	290	58	99	.341
Suhr, Pittsburgh	89	333	69	112	.336
Herman, Chicago	86	357	62	116	.325
S. Martin, St. Louis	72	274	59	89	.325
Cuyler, Cincinnati	83	344	59	111	.323

Mrs. Jarrett's Name Withdrawn

BERLIN, July 25 (AP)—Eleanor Holm Jarrett, New York backstroke swimming star, definitely was off the American Olympic team today. Her entry was formally withdrawn and her last chance for reinstatement was removed by the flat refusal of Avery Brundage, American Olympic committee president, to alter his decision dismissing her.

Mrs. Jarrett, who won the 1932 Olympic 100-meter backstroke title at Los Angeles and was expelled from this year's team for drinking and otherwise breaking training rules on board the S. S. Manhattan, hit back strongly at officials this afternoon.

She charged that misconduct during the ocean voyage involved numerous athletes besides herself. She also said officials neglected their responsibilities and attacked their conduct in the presence of members of the American team, naming Gustavus T. Kirby, treasurer of the committee, among others.

Mrs. Jarrett meanwhile was swamped with offers to capitalize the situation, including a proposal from London to appear in motion pictures. She refused to decide on any definite form of action for the time being.

"I'm not going to turn professional and I plan to remain through the Olympic Games," she said. "I would like to challenge the winner of the backstroke championship because I am sure I can beat anybody in the world."

Fine Regains Lead

ZANDVOORT, The Netherlands, July 25 (AP)—Reuben Fine, the United States representative, regained his lead in the International Chess Masters tournament yesterday by defeating Paul Keres of Estonia, in an adjourned game. He now has won four games and lost one.

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He Who Plays Fluther Good

"HE'S the greatest comic actor in the world," exclaimed Sean O'Casey, banging his fist down on the supper table. The forthright Irish dramatist had just finished a four-hour press conference with twenty-three Boston pressmen, but he still had plenty of fire left for one of his favorite enthusiasms. "I discovered him," he went on. "About a dozen years ago the Abbey put on a play by St. John Ervine. Barry played the minister in it. After the show was over, I rushed back to Michael Dolan who was directing Ervine's play. 'Who is that fellow who played the minister?' I asked Dolan. 'He's a great comedian. I want him to play Captain Boyle.'"

He did, and no one who has seen Barry Fitzgerald as the Captain whose only claim to his title is that he was "wanst on the wather in an oul' collier" will be likely to forget him. That part in O'Casey's "Juno and the Paycock" was the beginning of both a friendship and an informal collaboration in which Fitzgerald has taken the character from the printed page and filled it out in the theater until it fairly bursts with the reality which O'Casey had breathed into it. In this happy conjunction of dramatist and actor, creation and interpretation have been closely wedded. Not only O'Casey, but Fitzgerald also saw with his own eyes the original of the Fluther Good he played in "The Plough and the Stars," a Dublin plumber whose habit of carrying in his pocket the flute he played to his fellows' delight earned him his nickname.

SINCE THE FIRST performance of "Juno," Fitzgerald has played in all of O'Casey's succeeding plays with the single exception of "Within the Gates." He not only appeared in "The Plough," when that play made dramatic history in the Abbey Theatre in February, 1926; he was the eloquent docker, Sylvester Heegan, in both the London and the recent Dublin premières of the much discussed "Silver Tassie." O'Casey would have given much to have had him play in the New York production of "Within the Gates," but at the time he was on American tour with the Abbey. Now Fitzgerald and three other distinguished members of the Abbey Company are in Hollywood, making a movie of "The Plough and the Stars," and the Fluther which has delighted thousands on the stage will flash before millions. Everyone knows what a splendid picture Dudley Nichols and John Ford made out of Liam O'Flaherty's novel, "The Informer." It was a work of art. They have a richer dramatic material and Barry Fitzgerald for "The Plough." What the result will be is exciting to think about.

FITZGERALD'S PARTS, HOWEVER, have by no means been limited to O'Casey's plays. He has played over one hundred and fifty rôles since he joined the Abbey; it was not for nothing that, in the fall of 1934, when the New York actors and critics presented him with a scroll, it described him as "the most versatile comic actor in the English-speaking world." His art rests on the sure foundation of a long period of preparation and practice, in which he studied in the tradition of Irish comic acting created by W. G. Fay, who with his brother Frank originated the Irish school of acting. The economy of gesture and movement which characterizes Fitzgerald's acting, the ability to only stand and look, go back directly to this tradition. He developed slowly: for years before he made his big success with Captain Boyle, he played small parts, working away during the day at his job as a civil servant, rehearsing in his lunch hour, playing at night, as the Fays had before him. By no means all his parts are comic and exuberant characters. He can play quiet, tragic figures with as much distinction and intelligence as he brings to O'Casey's boisterous slum-dwellers.

SHORT AND SLENDER, rather dapper in appearance and mien, Fitzgerald has brown hair and a flat, bridgeless nose. His nose he considers his greatest physical asset. "You can build up a flat nose with make-up into anything," he says. Like all the Irish, he is very youthful for his middle-age. A mischievous twinkle dances in his blue eyes; and he acknowledges what you say to him with an *Oh* which is capable of almost infinite variety of inflection: his low, rich voice can make it mean anything. He is simple, unaffected in speech and manner. He has a quick wit, and an almost feminine intuition. He is quiet in a group of people, but very observant: no trick of gesture, dress, or deportment, no nuance of personal relation escapes him.

Last summer, after the Abbey closed its American tour in Boston, we took a long motor trip together. Often Fitzgerald would ask me to stop the car, so that he might observe some such sight as a gang of workmen on a corner. Then he would analyze their posture, movement, expression until you saw them as you had never seen a similar group before. You knew he could "do" each one of them. He noticed the way a druggist raced up to a customer to dissolve in smiling ingratiation before him. He was full of admiration for the effective and beautifully-timed entrances of a *grande dame*, relishing the gesture in which she pushed her forefinger across her upper lip with an accompanying sniff to punctuate an emphatic declaration, as if to say: "And that's that."

In other words, he is always working. And his German and Hungarian blood—the most distinguished interpreter of Irish character parts is more German than Irish—has given him a thoroughness, a capacity for taking pains and seeing things through which is rare with the Irish. The Irish, as has often been noticed and remarked, have a fatal fondness for quick results. But Fitzgerald studies people as does a portrait painter, and the art of the portrait painter is not unlike that of the character actor.

WHEN BROOKS ATKINSON wrote in the New York Times, "Probably there could be a funnier actor than Barry Fitzgerald, but probably we mortals will never see one," he spoke for thousands of theatergoers. And some of us think Barry Fitzgerald is the funniest actor in the world, because he is deeply and credibly funny: no slap-stick, no taint of technique dims our joy in his portraits of natural, humorous man. Flashes of his performances remain and always will remain with me. I see him now as Captain Boyle in the first act of *Juno*. In a moment of outraged self-pride he tells his wife he wants no breakfast, so she puts the pan in the press and goes out to her work. Then, in a masterly piece of pantomime, we see the struggle between pride and appetite. Appetite wins. Furtively he goes to the cupboard, takes out the pan, and walks over to sit before the fire, tending his sausage with a fork, singing in what O'Casey grandly calls "a self-honouring voice":

> When the robins nest agen,
> And the flowers are in bloom.

Dozens of such pictures fill my mind. I see him as the bellicose Fluther, cocking up his head at the English Tommy who has been complaining that the Irish revolutionaries are not fighting fair. "Fight fair!" exclaims the outraged little Fluther through his scrubby red mustache. I see him as the middle-aged John Duffy, outwardly grim and gruff, but inwardly the coy lover, casting killing glances at the blushing buxom Aunt Ellen in "The White-headed Boy." I see him—

BUT WHY GO ON? His pantomime is magnificent; his make-up, his clothes and the way he wears them, those of the character to the life; his voice, ranging from a roar of rage to a plaintive pianissimo, equal to any demand. The swift change from benevolent to vindictive man, the beetling brow of anger, the quick staccato walk, the attentive stand, the expressive back, the thrust forward belly, the virtuoso use of the uncertain voice sputtering like a cold engine before it races into the full enunciation of the phrase—all this must be seen and heard to be enjoyed; but, once seen and heard, it is a permanent possession of delight.

Apprehensive as some of us are of the effect the movies may have on the naturalness of Fitzgerald's acting, we hope that Hollywood will keep him long enough for him to figure forth at least a few of the many joy-giving portraits which lie latent in his small figure. I can visualize him now, for instance, as Mr. Bumble in "Oliver Twist." Coming out of the bitter cold, he purrs like a tom-cat before the comfort of the widow Corney's fire. After coy, cozy dalliance, exit Mrs. Corney. Alone, he counts the silver spoons, weighs the sugar-tongs in his hand, dances four times around the tea-table, and then stands, as only he can stand, back to fire, bland with delicious anticipation, as the curtain falls.

HORACE REYNOLDS

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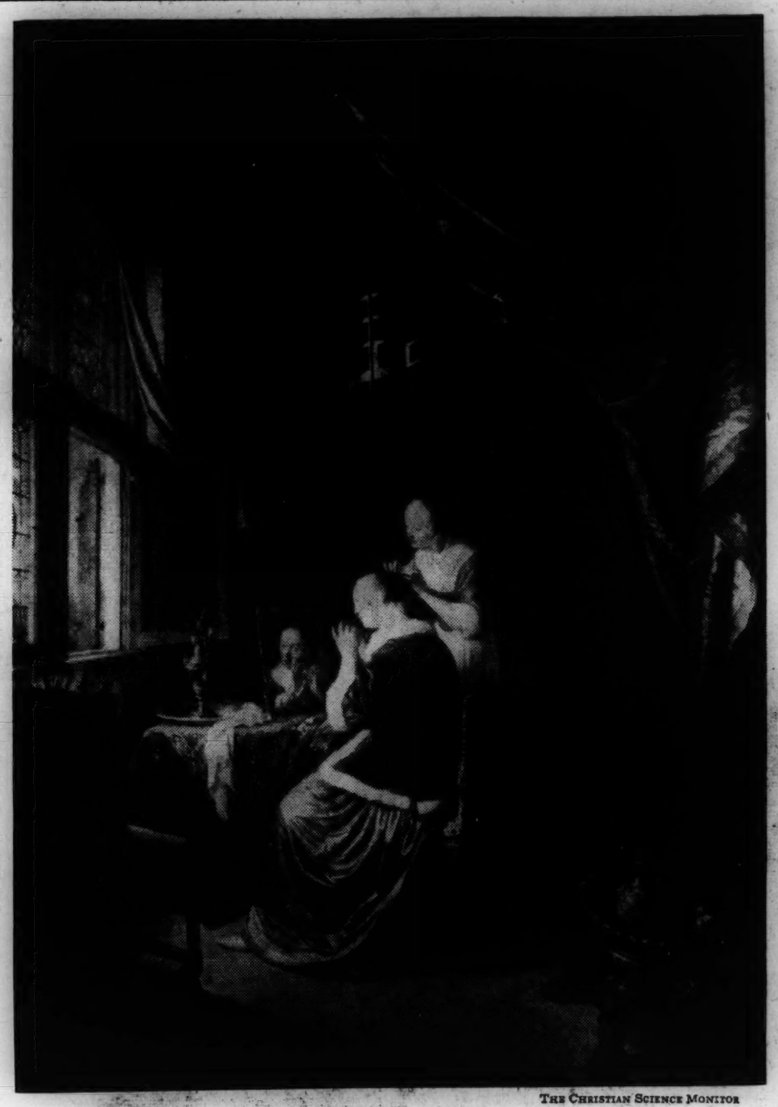

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LADY BEFORE HER DRESSING TABLE: *From a Painting by Gerard Dou, in the Boymans Museum, Rotterdam*

Smoke of Juniper

THERE is one article by my fireplace that puzzles my guests. Once, when staying at a country house, I came down just before dinner into the drawing-room, to find a grandson solemnly walking to and fro, swinging a long thin log from whose charred end arose a filmy smoke. A delicious incense pervaded the room, and then it was that I recalled a passage in Burton's *Anatomy of Melancholy*: "The smoke of Juniper is in great request with us at Oxford to sweeten our chambers." When I left, I was presented with a log, decorated by the butler with a scarlet ribbon, brass-studded at one end, to prevent its being thrown on the fire. It sweetened my study for a year.

And while we are round the fireplace let me show you another article that has puzzled my visitors. It stands in a recess, and looks like a pewter tankard. It has a lid, and from this lid protrudes something like the handle of a soldering iron. This is my invaluable "Cape Cod firelighter." I first saw it in the house of an American friend, who had built himself a delightful retreat on an estuary at Milton Point, Chester County, New York. The tankard was half-filled with paraffin, and on the end of the iron rod was a lump of porous stone saturated with the paraffin. When lit this made an excellent fireball that would start any fire on its course. . . .

I have said that, without the open fire, the English home will lose much of its character. This was never more apparent than one winter's evening when I had dined with friends. Presently, wandering off by myself, I made my way to the sitting-room. There, on the threshold, I paused, arrested by a scene that might have been set a century earlier. In the grate blazed a log fire. The room was softly lit, warm with cushions and rugs. My hostess's back was to me, as she sat in a low chair, her gown slightly Empire, and hair drawn up from the nape to match. But what gave the scene its note of the late eighteenth century was the occasional-table on which was spread some dried lavender that my hostess was picking. Exactly thus, one hundred or two hundred years ago, the lady of the house had sat picking lavender, to put into bags and tuck away in the linen closet.

And when, later, I assisted at this pleasant task, I learned something. I had gathered up the picked stalks, and was about to burn them.

"No," said my hostess, "don't burn them. Make them smoulder and leave them on the hearth." I did this, and the delicious scent of lavender filled the room.—From "Gone Rambling," by CECIL ROBERTS. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

THE interior piece, "Lady Before Her Dressing-Table," by Gerard Dou, which was recently donated to the Boymans Museum, Rotterdam, by Sir Henry Deterding, is one of the finest seventeenth-century interior paintings in existence. Born at Leyden in 1603, Gerard Dou specialized in interiors and left a number which won for him world-wide fame. He early became a pupil of Rembrandt, in whose studio he studied for three years. With unequaled mastery of color, and a deep love for the enchanting play of light and shade, he nevertheless seldom used large canvases for his work, the present painting being one of the exceptions. It portrays an important moment in the daily life of a woman of the seventeenth century. The soft red velvet coat, trimmed with ermine, covers a yellow silk skirt, the color of which is enhanced by the clear light which comes through the open casement.

[This is the fifteenth of a group of articles: Great Treasures from Great Museums.]

Projected Canvases

ALL Dutch street scenes lend themselves quickly to picturesqueness. Perhaps it is because they have been so often painted in their grotesque aspects by Jan Steen, Ostade, Overkamp—one is always tracing their types—or perhaps because of the background of neat houses, or the red brick streets with gutters laid in yellow and the scrolls of metal-work making the sidewalk into informal stoeps, or the lines of tree-bordered canals crossed by half-moon bridges. Sometimes one passes a canal boat piled with vegetables, bright with the red-yellow of carrots, the stained cerise of beets or the sheen of cabbages. At the corner a woman sells dahlias or gladioli; the milk carts pulled by a pair of dogs trot by with their burnished jugs; a fish-erwoman kneels at a doorway slicing herrings into a bowl; the hotel porters in their striped waistcoats pass by and the bicycles amid a continual din of bells; a fat minister with a glimpse of knee breeches through his long black coat, and fair-haired children forming and reforming groups with the invariable picturesqueness of a kaleidoscope. At the corners the caped policemen stand, and occasionally a military wagon goes by, a soldier in the saddle and the horses' mouths a slaver of white spume, or some automobile querulously demands its place on streets which serve also as sidewalks.

There is much the same fresh picturesqueness at the beaches. Looking from the board walk, the sand is dotted with large toadstools of beach chairs; children are digging holes industriously. Fisherwomen in full skirts pass. Along the water are wheeled the pale blue bathing machines, in charge of a stout horse and an old man with gold loops in his ears. The bath-wife, with a wet, salty hem hanging about her old bare legs, moves busily here and there; in the water stand two romantic-looking ruffians with red trousers belted in at the knee, their hands on their hips, ready to blow the tiny horn which signals "time up!" to the bathers sporting in the shallows like wet seals. And beyond them again in the gray tossing of waves, a thick-bodied ship under all sails tacks up the wind, plunging and vigorous against the big sky.

E. C.

Guns of Sundown

THE colors rang from north to south
Along the western sky,
A red, as red as any mouth,
And purple like a cry;

Then quicker fires climbed the blue,
As if a thousand suns
Had set their golden fuses to
A thousand golden guns.

MARTHA BANNING THOMAS

The Courage of Conviction

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE familiar saying that one has the courage of his convictions, is fraught with a depth of meaning, more especially valuable when it refers to the mental attitude of one who has attained even a small degree of spiritual understanding through the study of Christian Science. True courage is fearlessness, spiritual fortitude. Hence, the courage of one who has glimpsed the power of infinite good, and is daily striving to prove the availability and practicability of God's law of harmony, health, and perfection, is not dependent upon merely material knowledge, law, or power, but upon the power of God.

To sustain one's position of spiritual elevation undisturbed amid the errors of mortality, requires courage, courage which is the result of one's spiritual conviction of the supremacy of Mind, or Spirit, and the power of right over wrong, good over evil. Thus we see that courage, in its highest sense, is the intelligent, active expression of the qualities of divine Love, God, or good, and that spiritually intrepid conviction is never predicated upon mere belief, but always rests upon demonstrable spiritual understanding and forthright devotion to the law of infinite Spirit.

The consecrated Christian Scientist is advancing in the understanding that God is Mind, or Spirit, and that man is spiritual, the image of God. The illusion of materiality, involving the erroneous propositions that God is humanly circumscribed and located in a distant place, and that man is separated from Him, is thus dispelled. Christian Science lays the foundation for unqualified conviction of God's allness and perfection as Spirit, the only true substance, and of man's spiritual oneness with Him, and shows men how to prove or demonstrate these unalterable facts of being in daily life. When the sufferer from physical disorder, or any phase of inharmony, is healed through the intelligent, Christianly scientific application of God's law, he more clearly realizes that the power of that law is transcendental, vested in the infinite Mind, God; and that the healing results experienced are the certain effect of spiritual-mindedness.

How surely do the falsities of lack, unhappiness, discouragement, sin, sickness, disease, and death begin to disappear, and courage, joy, goodness, sinlessness, and health—a more abundant sense of life—come into human experience when the spiritual import of the Scriptures dawns upon human thought! Turning open-mindedly to the Bible and the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, for spiritual guidance, we find the Word of God gradually clarified and the underlying spiritual truth revealed—the truth that life is not in matter, for Life is God and man is the expression of divine Life.

Mrs. Eddy, strong and fearless in her conviction of God's allness and error's nothingness, established conclusively, through scientific demonstration, the heavenly origin of her discovery; and in Science and Health (p. 108) she asks this notable question: "Whence came to me this heavenly conviction,—a conviction antagonistic to the testimony of the physical senses?" Her answer sets forth the fundamentals of this new-old religion with a courage marvelous in its directness and finality. She says: "According to St. Paul, it was 'the gift of the grace of God given unto me by the effectual working of His power.' It was the divine law of Life and Love, unfolding to me the demonstrable fact that matter possesses neither sensation nor life; that human experiences show the falsity of all material things; and that immortal cravings, 'the price of learning love,' establish the truism that the only sufferer is mortal mind, for the divine Mind cannot suffer."

Mortals suffer because of the erroneous conviction that inharmony is inescapable. Fear and fatalism govern thought, unless the beliefs of matter and mortality are mastered through right spiritual education. When we put off the qualities of carnality and adopt the higher, spiritual qualities of good, as taught in Christian Science, we gain the discernment of "the effectual working of his power," the comprehension of God's nature as Truth, Life, and Love.

The children of Israel, under the courageous leadership of Moses, went forward towards the promised land, overcoming the opposition and resistance of their enemies, which typified the errors and temptations of mortal mind. Giving final instructions for the completion of the journey, Moses said to Joshua (Deuteronomy 31:6), "Be strong and of a good courage, fear not, nor be afraid of them: for the Lord thy God, he it is that doth go with thee; he will not fail thee, nor forsake thee."

Biblical history records the courage of many notable characters, their conviction, their fearlessness, and their loyalty to the cause of right. The writer of Hebrews had a clear conviction of the spiritual obligation of Jesus' followers and of their unparalleled privilege and opportunity in emulating his example of endurance, when he said (Hebrews 12:4), "Ye have not yet resisted unto blood, striving against sin." How grateful we must be that the truth about God and man is made universally available in Christian Science, and that the intelligent courage of heavenly conviction is reflected in all correct thought, speech, and action!

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into French)

Country Dusk

COOLNESS of evening slips across the hill;
The woodland holds within a purple hush
Remembrance of a lyric miracle:
Astounding sweetness of a hermit thrush.

This was a day of blessedness of toil
Along bright hedgerows, down the sunswept fields—
A day of pride and mounting thankfulness
For burnished bounty that the harvest yields.

Now dusk falls softly on the weariness
Of man and beast; and in a vast content
They watch the pleasantness of day recede
Into a night of star-hung wonderment.

LUCILE HARGROVE REYNOLDS

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Avoir le Courage de ses Convictions

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LE DICTON bien connu: Il a le courage de ses convictions,—prend une signification très profonde et d'autant plus précieuse, quand il a trait à l'attitude mentale du disciple qui par son étude de la Science Chrétienne a obtenu, même dans une faible mesure, la compréhension spirituelle. Le vrai courage est une intrépide force morale. Donc, le courage de celui qui après avoir eu quelque lueur de la puissance infinie du bien s'efforce chaque jour de prouver la disponibilité et la praticabilité de la divine loi concernant l'harmonie, la santé, la perfection,—n'a pas simplement pour base une connaissance, une loi ou un pouvoir matériels, mais la puissance de Dieu.

Pour que notre élévation spirituelle maintienne son calme au milieu des erreurs de la mortalité, il faut du courage,—de ce courage acquis par notre conviction spirituelle que l'Entendement, l'Esprit, est suprême, que le vrai l'emporte sur le faux, et le bien sur le mal. Nous voyons ainsi que, dans son sens le plus élevé, le courage est l'expression intelligente, active, des qualités du divin Amour, de Dieu, du bien, et que l'intrépide conviction spirituelle ne repose jamais sur une simple croyance, mais toujours sur une compréhension spirituelle démontrable et sur l'attachement sincère à la loi de l'Esprit infini.

Le fidèle Scientiste Chrétien fait des progrès dans sa compréhension que Dieu est l'Entendement, l'Esprit, que l'homme est spirituel, l'image de Dieu; et cette intelligence dissipe l'illusion de la matérialité, y compris les propositions erronées que Dieu est humainement circonscrit, qu'Il habite dans un lieu éloigné, et que l'homme est séparé de Lui. La Science Chrétienne jette le fondement sur lequel repose l'absolue conviction touchant la totalité et la perfection de Dieu en tant qu'Esprit,—l'unique substance,—et le un spirituel de Dieu et de l'homme; elle montre aux humains comment prouver ou démontrer dans leur vie journalière ces faits inaltérables de l'être. Lorsqu'ils sont guéris de maux physiques ou d'inharmonies quelconques par l'application intelligente et scientifiquement chrétienne de la loi de Dieu, les malades se rendent plus clairement compte que le pouvoir de cette loi est sublime, qu'il appartient à l'Entendement infini, à Dieu, et que les guérisons qu'ils ont obtenues sont les effets certains d'une compréhension spirituelle.

A coup sûr, ces faussetés: pénurie, malheur, découragement, péché, maux, maladies et mort commencent à disparaître, et le courage, la joie, la bonté, la pureté, la santé,—qualités exprimant plus abondamment la vie,—entrent dans l'existence humaine lorsque la signification spirituelle des Écritures éclaire la pensée. Ayant impartialement recours comme guides spirituels à la Bible et au livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, par Mary Baker Eddy, nous trouvons que nous saisissons toujours plus clairement la Parole de Dieu, ainsi que la révélation spirituelle et fondamentale de ce fait avéré: la vie n'est pas dans la matière, car la Vie est Dieu, et l'homme est l'expression de la Vie divine.

Intrépidement et fermement convaincue de la totalité de Dieu et du néant de l'erreur, Mrs. Eddy a pour toujours et d'une manière scientifique démontré l'origine céleste de sa découverte. A la page 108 de *Science et Santé*, elle pose cette remarquable question: "D'où me vint cette conviction céleste,—conviction contraire au témoignage des sens physiques?" Comme réponse, avec un merveilleux et décisif courage, notre Leader met en lumière les lois,—le fondement de cette religion à la fois nouvelle et ancienne. Elle dit: "Selon St. Paul, c'était le 'don de la grâce de Dieu, qui m'a été donnée par l'efficace de Sa puissance.' C'était la loi divine de Vie et d'Amour, qui me faisait comprendre le fait démontrable que la matière ne possède ni sensation ni vie; que les expériences humaines montrent la fausseté de toutes choses matérielles; et que les désirs immortels, 'le prix auquel on apprend ce qu'est l'amour,' établissent la vérité évidente que c'est l'entendement mortel seul qui souffre, car l'Entendement divin ne saurait souffrir."

Les mortels souffrent parce qu'ils sont erronément convaincus que l'inharmonie est inévitable. Si l'éducation correcte et spirituelle ne maîtrise pas les croyances à la matière, à la mortalité, la crainte et le fatalisme gouvernent la pensée. Renoncer aux qualités charnelles et adopter les qualités spirituelles plus élevées du bien que nous enseigne la Science Chrétienne, c'est obtenir le discernement de "l'efficace de Sa puissance,"—la compréhension de la nature de Dieu, en tant que Vie, Vérité et Amour.

Courageusement guidés par Moïse, dans leur marche vers la terre anticipée, les enfants d'Israël conquirent de leurs ennemis l'opposition et la résistance, lesquelles symbolisaient les erreurs et les tentations de l'entendement mortel. Lorsqu'il donna les dernières instructions pour accomplir le voyage, Moïse dit à Josué (Deutéronome 31:6): "Soyez forts et prenez courage; ne craignez point et ne vous laissez pas effrayer par eux. C'est l'Eternel, ton Dieu, en effet, qui marche avec toi; il ne te délaissera point et ne t'abandonnera pas."

La Bible raconte le courage de nombreux caractères remarquables, leurs convictions, leur intrépidité et leur loyauté envers la cause du bien. Quand l'auteur des Hébreux dit: "Vous n'avez pas encore résisté jusqu'au sang, en combattant contre le péché" (Hébreux 12:4), il avait une claire conviction touchant d'une part l'obligation spirituelle des disciples envers Jésus, d'autre part le privilège et les occasions sans pareils qui leur étaient donnés de pouvoir imiter son exemple d'endurance. Nous devons être très reconnaissants de ce qu'en Science Chrétienne il soit universellement accordé aux humains de saisir la vérité concernant Dieu et l'homme, et de ce que l'intelligent courage des convictions célestes se manifeste par les pensées, les paroles et les actes justes.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

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Antiques
Architecture

Home Building and Furnishing

A Saturday Page

Decorative
Arts

A House With Octagonal Rooms

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

THROUGH long habit, we have all grown so accustomed to four-sided, rectangular rooms that it seldom occurs to us that any other construction for one's home is so much as possible.

Yet there is no reason why a room should invariably have just four sides, and from time to time architects have made interesting attempts to introduce something different. Occasionally one comes across round or oval rooms. Provided they can be fitted with the plan of the house as a whole, six-sided or eight-sided rooms are not merely possible. They may be more desirable, suggesting new and more comfortable ways of arranging the furniture.

The small country house illustrated here combines a charming rural character with several unusual practical features. Chief of these is an octagonal sitting room 20 feet across, with a smaller bedroom over, taking in three quarters of a like octagon. A glance at the plans will show how this has been achieved.

Before looking at the various rooms in detail, let us take a brief glance at the outside of the house. The exterior is characterized by a roof of Norfolk reed thatch, with hooded eaves giving coolness and shade to the bedrooms. All the windows are steel casements with leaded lights, and the walls are of red brick, finished with a cream-colored cement-and-sand slurry (very watery cement) which shows the courses of the brickwork.

Entrance Through Chimney

A picturesque feature is provided by the position of the entrance door. This is in the center of a chimneystack, the brickwork of which has not been treated with slurry, and it may be added that this arrangement has practical as well as picturesque merits. The front door opens directly onto a small vestibule; and immediately on the right, as one passes into the hall, is a fireplace. The flue for this is carried up the stack on the right-hand side of the door, and on the left is the flue for a fireplace in the kitchen.

Another feature of the exterior is the garage, which is placed on the left, or west, side of the house, in such a manner that it forms an obtuse angle with the house itself. The result is a pleasant sun trap, which is supplemented by the projecting wall of the octagonal sitting room on the right.

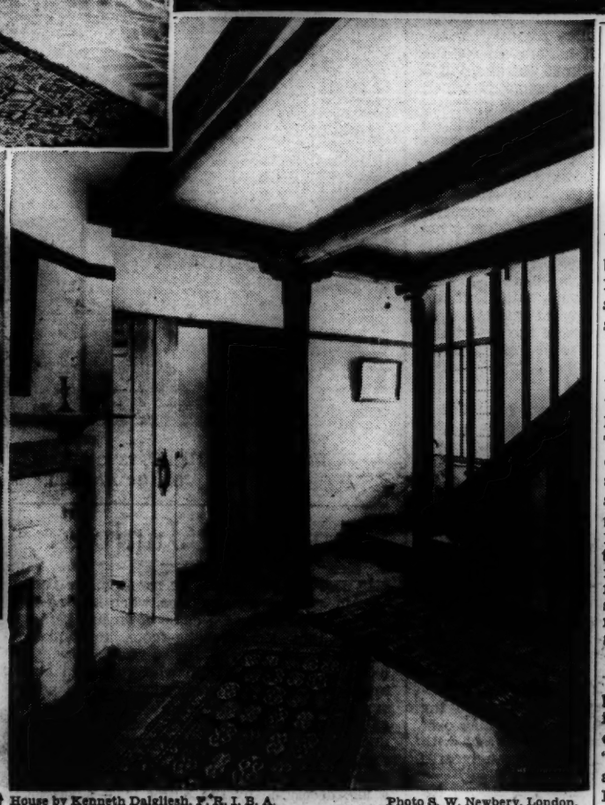
The unusual sitting room is approached from the front entrance by passing through the dining lounge. French doors give direct access to the garden by a short flight of brick steps. A hospitable ingle-nook fireplace with a raised brick hearth takes up the whole of one side of the octagon. To emphasize this feature the walls here have been left in red brick. Square columns and tile corbels supporting a horizontal beam form the ingle nook. Other fireplaces in the house are red brick and old blue Delft tiles.

Among the practical advantages enjoyed with this eight-sided interior is that it is easier to arrange the furniture effectively against the walls, and more furniture can be got into the room without overcrowding. There are more wall sections in which to install doors and windows, so that the room is more convenient as well as light and airy. The corners where the octagon joins the rectangular portion of the house offer positions for built-in cupboards. Here, there is a cupboard in one corner accessible from the sitting room; in the other, a cupboard accessible from the dining lounge.

The treatment adopted for the bedroom over the sitting room was chosen because there is no advantage in making a sleeping room equally large. Also, by making this room a three-quarter octagon, space became available for the bathroom, linen cupboard, and a built-in wardrobe in the bedroom itself.

Paradoxical though it may seem, an old-world house can be quite as labor-saving and easy to run as a house in ultra-modern style. Some old-world houses are full of moldings, cornices and dust traps. In the house illustrated, unnecessary ornamentation has been eliminated completely. The polished hardwood floors are easily kept clean, and the house is so compact and convenient that essential housework requires minimum time and effort.

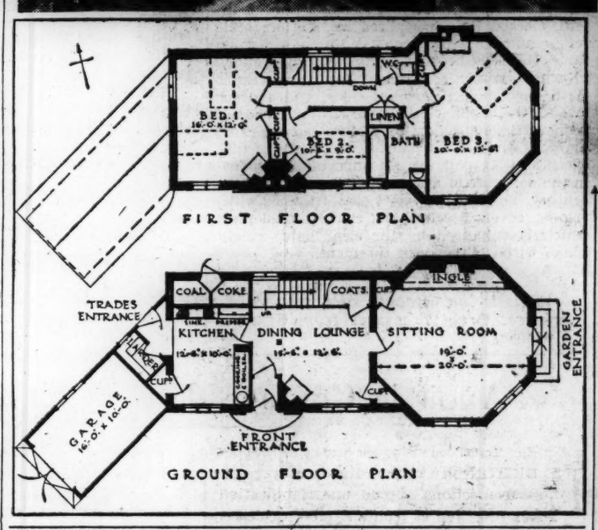
BASEDEN BUTT



House by Kenneth Dalgliesh, F.R.I.B.A. Photo S. W. Newbery, London.

An English country house, built of brick and having a thatched roof, holds numerous details of originality and interest. The main entrance is through an archway in the chimney, as may be seen at the right above. The door opens into the hall, shown at the right. Below, a room which also serves as the dining lounge.

The octagonal sitting room shown at the left above is of particular interest, the brickwork of the fireplace taking one entire side. Over this is the main bedroom, pictured at the left, below. The use of oriental rugs with furniture of rustic or provincial type is a noticeable choice in the decorative scheme.



Mrs. Landon A Collector

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Topeka, Kan.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC student of Americana, Mrs. Alfred M. Landon's collections cannot be named on the fingers of one hand. In addition to "Westwart Ho!" glass, she collects colored sorts, lusterware, silver, brass, pottery and furniture.

When Miss Theo Cobb, daughter of an old Topeka family, she was given a keepsake—an old "Westward Ho!" sauce dish which had belonged to her grandmother. The pattern appealed to this native daughter of Kansas, and she set about adding other pieces to her single sauce dish. What pattern of glass could more fittingly adorn a Kansas Governor's dinner table than this, with its crouching Indian figure, its charging buffalo and fleeing deer, its lone settler's cabin silhouetted against pine-covered mountains—all in cool, frosted glass!

A Rare "Set"

Mrs. Landon has the water pitcher, and six goblets, a set which itself is an achievement in the eyes of collectors in the Middle West. "Westward Ho!" goblets are rare in any part of the country, and Mrs. Landon found three of them in a Kansas farmhouse and the others in New York.

The butter dish, sugar bowl and cream pitcher comprise another unit Mrs. Landon has complete and also in replicas. The compotes she has in all the forms and sizes made by the Pittsburgh factory in the early 70's in commemoration of the Centennial of 1876. Other pieces include besides the complete set of sauce dishes, the bread trays and jam jars.

Antique furniture first excited Mrs. Landon as a collector. A handsome Napoleon daybed with steps; a fine old mahogany secretary with flame doors; a cherry corner cupboard, and old sugar chest, attest her discrimination.

Like all collectors, the Governor's lady loves a bargain. She points with pride to a handsome cherry chest of drawers she got at a second-hand store in exchange for a stove. She exults in the good fortune she had to pick up an old candle table of pine, inlaid with maple, when she went into a shop to see about getting some chairs caned.

But collecting furniture for a home inevitably has its limitations. Mrs. Landon's beautiful house in Independence is completely furnished with American period furniture. More recently she has turned her attention to other hobbies. Her collection of colored glass is representative of early American factories, beautiful in design, pattern and coloring, and is large and steadily growing. Her group of Bennington pottery is one of the largest private collections of its kind in the State. It includes teapots, mugs, bowls, pitchers and baking dishes from the early Vermont potters' wheels.

Old Sheffield plate is an interest which Mrs. Landon shares enthusiastically with her mother, Mrs. S. E. Cobb of Topeka. Together they have acquired many fine old pieces of the grape design, including great vegetable dishes, trays and platters. Much of Mrs. Landon's brass and luster she bought in Bruges, Belgium, and on the tiny isle of Marken, just off the coast of Holland, where the women set aside a day each week for the scouring of the brass as regularly as American women observe their Monday washday.

Harvard Exhibits Antiques

TO CONTINUE until Sept. 16, an exhibition of antiques and decorative arts opened today at Robinson Hall, Cambridge. This is the main building of the Harvard School of Architecture and the exhibition is a feature of the celebration of the 300th anniversary of the founding of Harvard College.

This is probably the largest and most carefully selected assemblage of old-time cabinet work, silverware, pewter and chinaware that has ever been held in New England. While it embraces two centuries—1636-1836—the earlier half of this period has been made of major importance in the display. So there is much less shown which belongs to the late 1700's and would include the designs of Adam, Heppelwhite and Sheraton.

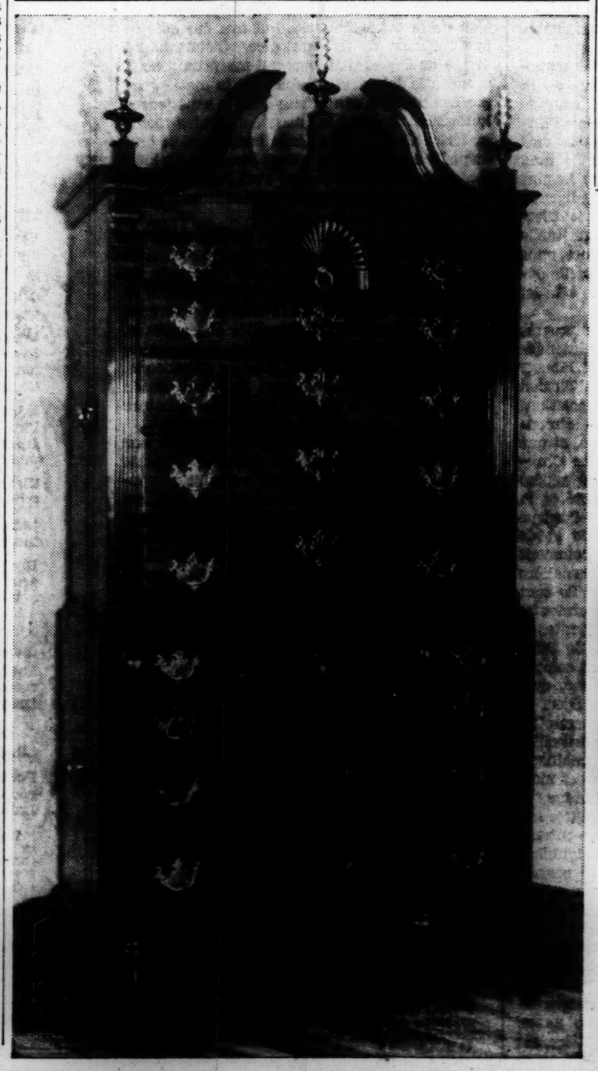
This brings into chief prominence the earlier colonial furniture of oak, walnut, pine and maple, rather than the mahogany which came later. Among numerous pieces of silverware are some possessions of the college, representative items associated with the officials or students, and bearing marks of such makers as Edward Winslow, John Coney, John Burt, Benjamin Burt and others.

With all these exhibits arranged on the floor of the large hall, on its walls hang portraits of distinguished early graduates, painted by Stuart, Copley, Leley and others. Among the subjects are Sam Adams, A. B. 1740, John Adams '55, John Quincy Adams '87. The portrait of Jeremiah Dummer, Harvard 1699, was done by Sir Godfrey Kneller.

A private view on Friday evening, the 24th, was attended by about 150 graduates and their guests, nearly all of whom had some part in either contributing to the exhibition or assisting in arranging it.

The committee in charge of this exhibition is composed of Harvard alumni, who have become widely known as experts in various lines of collecting. As such they have been able to attract to this showing a large number of things owned by Harvard men, and that have never been publicly shown before. The richly illustrated catalogue that is sold at $1.25 has a valuable introduction to each of the sections treating of the several divisions of the exhibition, also brief descriptions of most of the articles.

C. G. B.



Shown at the Harvard Tercentenary Antiques Exhibition is this mahogany chest-on-chest, which has descended through several generations of Harvard graduates.

Edward Holyoke was not only president of Harvard College, but apparently was a first-rate cabinet-maker, if we may judge by the good proportions and the nice details of this chair which he made about 1740.

Are You Hoping to Build?

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

IT IS indeed timely that there should appear just now from the editors of Architectural Forum "The 1936 Book of Small Houses." Interest in this particular subject is great, particularly so in the field covered by the larger section of this volume—"Houses for $5000 and Under." There are 46 of these and 69 in the higher brackets, up to $20,000.

But this is not merely a grouping of pictures of exteriors and interiors, varied and attractive as they are. There are floor plans of each house, all drawn to the same scale, and a "Construction Outline" with each one, which is really a set of specifications in brief.

An introduction to the book gives clear and condensed suggestions on such topics as selecting an architect; designing and planning; the problems of building, of maintenance and of financing, with a tabulation of questions that one should ask in selecting a site and designing and locating the house.

All Designed by Architects

It is often thought that houses in the $5000 class and under are too small to justify employment of an architect, perhaps even too small to interest an architect of ability, because of the small fee involved. This belief is refuted by the low-priced houses which are shown here. They were all architect designed, although several of them cost less than $3000, and one less than $2000, one less than $1000. It seems that if an owner has but a small amount to spend and wishes to make the most of that in getting a home which will be built economically, and will suit his special tastes, it would be poor judgment not to employ a first-class architect.

This in itself, it seems to me, is one of the most serious problems an owner has to solve, for undesirable architects are far more common than desirable ones. Perhaps the introduction in this book gives as good general advice in the matter as could be done briefly. It recommends that one secures a list of all architects in one's locality, looks up their work, consults their clients. So narrows the field to a few, with whom one is advised to talk, and decide through personal reactions.

This is sound advice, to which it might be well to add a warning in capitals:

Do not employ an architect because he is your friend. To this might be added, if he is your friend, do not engage him, for in some cases which have come to my notice the friendship has not survived the completion of the house.

Located in Many States

The examples of homes for $5000 and under are taken from no single section of the country but range from Maine to Washington and California, from Michigan to Louisiana. Within this nationwide area several types of distinct individuality have developed; the New England or Cape Cod cottage; the ranch type of the Pacific coast; the low and rambling Monterey of Southern California; the pillared and porticoed Virginia home, either simple or pretentious. All these are represented in this low-cost group, and so is the international style or ultramodern. Each one is the result of an architect's thorough study of a client's taste, limitations, and location.

While it cannot be said that every sort of occupancy finds an example here, certainly a good variety of requirements have been satisfied. Six rooms and a garage make the most ambitious plan and this is achieved for $4700. In one case five rooms cost only $3000; four rooms with a garage, $1750, with no plumbing.

A four-room studio cottage for two ladies is shown for $2400, but a lady author who wanted a three-room house by herself chose one that cost $3500. A one-man, three-room cottage cost $2222, while a man who wanted a week-end house on Long Island built a single room, 20 x 25 feet, raised eight feet from the ground on Lally columns and it cost him only $982 including furnishings. The only inside partitions were those around the bathroom.

From $5000 to $20,000

The 69 buildings in the higher-cost group, are also located in many sections of the country and on the whole show types which are more or less traditional to each locality. Still, there are radical departures such as the adobe house near Abiquiu, New Mexico, and the house for Anna Sten and Dr. Eugen Frenke, which is distinctly international in character.

In contrast is the guest house at Bedford, New York, in which the timbers of an old mill were used to erect the building on the old mill site, with its dam and mill pond close at hand. City lots require cramped planning; broad hillsides in mountain regions or near the seashore permit expansive and sprawling treatments.

So Simon and Schuster, Inc., of New York have published a volume that with its diversity of floor plans and of exterior types offers a fascinating record of American country-wide domestic architecture that should be invaluable for any persons who are thinking of building. Hardly less pleasure may be gotten from it by those who delight in all goodly homes, whether or not the types are traditional. And the price is $1.96.

How to Paint Brick Walls

PAINTING brick structures to improve their appearance and keep out moisture has been a popular practice for two centuries or more.

It requires no special technique to paint bricks, but it is well to first prime the surface with a coat containing a substantial amount of spar varnish. Remember that brick is more absorbent than wood and therefore needs more paint in the first and second coats. It is also especially important that the surface to be painted is thoroughly dry before the work is begun.

Brick houses can be painted attractively in almost any color personal preference dictates. White, cream yellow, buff, gray and green are the most popular. White is usually chosen for the trim. If the natural color is desired, the bricks can be waterproofed with a transparent, colorless coating.

Window Boxes

THESE should be painted so they will be pleasing to the eye, whether the plants they contain are blooming or not. The color chosen should be one that goes well with the exterior color scheme of the house, either in mild contrast or in harmony. Soft yellow, bright blue, burnt orange and vermilion, are effective for the purpose.

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Viewpoints Changed

By Writing Editorials of Appreciation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Pasadena, Calif.

IN THE experience of a teacher of one junior high, there seemed to have been a prevalence of 15- and 16-year-old "miserables," boys and girls who had fastened upon themselves the habit of complaining about almost anything that had to do with the development and maintaining of school activities. For this reason the course of study for her classes in newswriting and literature was undertaken last fall with a very definite goal—that of awakening these young people to a better sense of appreciation and thoughtfulness. This was to be brought about through a search for facts and an understanding of the background of those school affairs that seemed controversial. For this instructor herself had learned that real learning comes from understanding . . . an understanding that assists in solving one's life problems with humility and gratitude.

Much of the dissatisfaction and lack of appreciation encountered, came from older students who were in the news-writing classes. This group was responsible for the second paper.

How It Began

And so, to begin the awakening, it was suggested that these young reporters compile a list of the accomplishments connected with the school, no matter how obscure or how well known. They were also to find out how and why these things were brought about. This was done. Soon there was an understanding realization of why such controversial requirements existed as: regulation uniforms for girls, quiet study halls and homework, closed campus during the noon hour, student traffic supervision, fire drills without talking or confusion, chewing gum restrictions and orderly conduct in the halls without crowding, whistling, or hurrying.

From a discussion of this type the study of the "Editorial of Appreciation" was begun. This type of editorial was collected from various metropolitan newspapers for the student's specimen notebooks.

Yes, a new sense of responsibility was brought into this group. Grumbling was changed to written expressions of editorial gratitude for their own school advantages. One self-centered boy, who had been on the champion football team, and was quite the center of the stage in dramatic activities, quite forgot himself in the search for a subject for this assigned editorial. He came forth with his reward—an essay on "The Scrub Team," which won instant applause for that group of bench warmers, when the editorial was read aloud in the classroom before its publication. Yes, that boy had truly awakened to a consideration for others.

These appreciation editorials, whether widely read by the student body or not, served as a valuable eye opener to this group; for, they were not only now alert to the negative thinking they had been doing, but they also became better acquainted with the editorial page of their daily papers. (Most of them had confessed at the beginning of the year that their interest in the newspaper had been confined mainly to the comics and the sports page.)

Then came the study of the business letter. This unit of work was similarly developed. Criticisms of school officials had been voiced, often based on the argument that students' suggestions for school affairs were never considered, and that many of the affairs planned for them were "too dead." New changes for the semester, the assemblies, the extra curricular activities, and the big all-school projects, such as a carnival, amateur broadcast, etc., were reviewed along with problems, and efforts that are made in launching such activities. Finally, it was decided that letters be written to express thanks to school officials for their efforts in organizing and promoting these extra events.

To the School Principals

Such statements as the following appeared in the contents of these letters:

(To the visiting exchange school principal)

"I like your school spirit, such as was shown at the football games. I think we are lucky to have you for a principal because I feel that you are a pal to everybody."

"I wish to express my gratitude for the traffic improvements you have made since the beginning of your principalship here. You have abolished confusion from our halls."

"Your friendliness tends to promote a more co-operative attitude toward students and principal."

"You have unified our student body. The teachers and students have been drawn closer together."

(To the Vice-Principals)

"I should like to thank you for the help you have given me in covering my assignments for the school paper this semester. You have never been too busy to see me and have always given me all the information I needed."

"Thank you for the school dances. They show you are interested in modern youth."

Happier Expressions

The students in this particular class took on happier countenances after formulating and clarifying their thoughts in this manner. Their letters were also gratefully received by their school principals and counselor.

Later, in this same letter-writing study, students desired to write commendatory letters to various members of the city newspaper staffs, whom they had begun to follow regularly in their reading. To their own city paper recognition was given to the fact that the publisher gave the young people of the community, who had committed misdemeanors, a chance by not printing their names in the story connected with their law breaking; thus safeguarding the members of the family involved. Others expressed appreciation for newspapers that protected their homes from the sensational and played up the worth while events of the day.

At last, at the end of the semester, a term paper was assigned on the topic of "Reflections on Their Accomplishments for the Semester." One boy wrote of his gratitude for learning to feel and express thanks.

"I now think to thank my friends and classmates for the least little kindness that I used to take for granted," he stated, in saying that he had also acquired some useful helps for life from his newswriting experience. "I now feel grateful instead of resentful when my teacher or classmates give me suggestions for the improvement of my written or oral work."

This same thought of giving recognition for the things that are usually taken for granted, was developed in the 7-1 literature classes.

"Why we never thought of writing notes to our parents thanking them for the opportunities they make for us, or telling them of our growth," remarked various of these youngsters when it was suggested at Christmas time that mothers and fathers might enjoy appreciation letters.

"Can't we tell them what we want for Christmas?" asked one freckle-faced boy, who had lost his faithful friend, a collie dog, and was intent upon its replacement.

"No," the remainder of the class chorused. "We mustn't ask for anything this one time." (The group had just completed the reading of "Evangeline" and seemed to be filled with the spirit of "giving, not getting.")

Those letters from the younger students were a joy to read, for unlike the 15- and 16-year olds, they did not strain themselves for disguised effects; but childlike and simple as Longfellow's Acadians themselves, they poured forth their thankfulness for love, home, food, clothing, shelter, and all the fine and lovely things of their experience.

Widening Circle

And when the new semester began, this instructor was told by her school principal that "Appreciation and Thoughtfulness" were to be the key words in the development of the semester's activities, to be especially stressed in the newly organized "School Affairs" period, a period in which every student meets for 20 minutes before beginning his day's work.

She is truly grateful for having cast this small pebble in the pool of student experience, and hopes that this contribution will widen the circle to assist others who encounter student ingratitude and thoughtlessness.

B. T.

© Fox

Children Attend a Council Meeting to Learn How the Town's Affairs Are Managed

An interesting project with children between 14 and 15 is being carried on at All Saint's Senior School, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, Eng. The children who, under the new school-leaving age law, have to remain at school, are being taken to council meetings and other public institutions to see how municipal work functions. This particular group has just attended a meeting of the Cheltenham Corporation in connection with their study of town government. Mr. G. G. Marsland, Cheltenham Borough Surveyor, is seen here explaining to them some plans.

A Camp of Families

II—How We Planned the Play Hours of Camp Harmonious

By Edyth Sage Armstrong

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NO STORY of a vacation camp made up of a group of families would be complete without something of its play hours. If wise planning and loving co-operation are necessary for smoothly running work hours, they are equally important for the play hours. But the machinery of the play hours should be so unobtrusive, that even the mothers back of it, scarcely realize its existence! And that is all the better proof of its balanced wisdom!

In the particular camp in the mountains which I am describing, there is a council fire at least every other night. The "ukes" and guitars appear as by magic, the songs seem to fairly sing themselves, and the pop corn pops as the fire crackles. Once a week one of the older boys is chosen to be master of ceremonies. And then the original stunts have their innings.

One of the most valuable contributions of a summer camp is the opportunity it affords our city-bred children to make their own fun, to grow self-reliant in their activity. On the day of a "sponsored" campfire, the air of mystery and whispering which pervades the camp, whets the anticipation of every onlooker. In one quiet retreat two or three are cloistered in practice for an original dramatic act. In another corner someone might be memorizing an original song set to a popular tune. In the loft of the cabin, costumes appear, evolved out of mosquito netting, a box of paints, an old sheet or some combination of wearables. And one memorable night, when the neighbors were invited to a dance, the loveliest corsages for every girl appeared from the shop of Miss Wild Flower the Florist!

Treasure Hunt

There are times when the camp members and week-end guests swell the total to 20 or over. At such times a special treat is found in a Treasure Hunt, or a Scavenger Hunt, so-called. The only difference between the two is that in a Treasure Hunt, there is a booty of fruit drops, milk chocolate or something equally desirable, at the end of every sally! In the Scavenger Hunt on the other hand, the teams remain "out" until they have collected all their necessary articles, and report in before, or on the dot, of a prearranged time schedule.

It takes clever ingenuity to plan such hunts at a summer camp, but the windup usually includes the sawing of a certain number of pieces of wood, collecting so many rocks for the patio, burying so many cans across the road, or gathering wild flower varieties for the books in process of making. Certain rare and somewhat difficult stunts should always be included in the list, such as bringing in a needle, one grain of pop corn, a sugar pine cone, etc., all to be found off the premises! Needless to say, after the last shout, and the last team is in, there is a new stack of chopped wood (which the smaller boys appreciate!), a promising pile of various-sized rocks for the improvement of the patio, and several other visible blessings, including a gala dinner of beans, brown bread, salad and some delectable dessert like pan apple pie! And what a gay party, with every team distinguished by bright colored yarn streamers, and songs for the winner composed on the spot.

It is inevitable that a camp bookshelf should develop in any permanent camp. For those members who are interested in stars, there are wall maps as well as books. For those members who are interested in the study of minerals, trees, wild flowers, etc., there are government bulletins and well chosen volumes. For those who wish to learn to knit or weave or what not, there is a morning circle from 10 to 11, when one helps another. Many a Girl Scout badge and Boy Scout activity is born in summer camp.

Special Treats

Going to town is one of the outstanding events of camp routine. When 20 miles from town, such an event has a way of occurring but once a week! Each trip gives at least five happy adventurers an opportunity to see the world and report to the stay-at-homes, what is going on "outside."

This particular treat should be a scheduled affair, for then every one rates a fair number of trips each season. There is no question that harmony in camp is flavored with fairness! Of course the adventurers are burdened (?) with the weekly buying, which proves most intriguing and a lesson in wise choices and accounting. And then there is the check-up on automobile tires, gas and engine. But to top the day, there can always be that rare treat of lunch in the little country town hotel, or lacking a hotel, the lone lunch counter.

When a camp boasts enough older boys, the overnight hikes prove one of the most anticipated adventures. Each one carries his own sleeping bag and rations, the latter carefully measured out by mountain climbing rules; not too much, not too little for a balanced period. One memorable event in the mountain camp by the lake was an overnight hike in which the girls participated.

Experienced Guide

This fortunate experience was made possible by the presence of one who had been a member of a famous mountain club. She knew all the ways of making a camp 100 per cent. And what a lark that little group of 10 young people had! Nor had they counted on the mountain showers which sent them plunging into the lake with the pelting water beating into their faces! Nor the lovely fawn who poised on the water's edge, only to be chased into the depths by the little camp dog! And no stew ever tasted better than that stew cooked over the open fire!

"The most harmonious camp I have ever been in," was the verdict of some week-end guests as they were leaving. "How do you do it?"

Wise planning and loving co-operation, we smiled to ourselves, and a pervading sense of the blessing of right activity and unfoldment.

Part I of this article was published last Saturday.

The Good Teaching Film

In judging the attributes of a good teaching film such standards as the following act as guiding criteria:

1. Does the subject-matter appeal to native human interests?
2. Does it contain sufficient mental stimulus to be thought-provoking, problem-raising or problem-solving?
3. Does it have social values, and a positive emotional appeal which makes it elevating, healthful, and inspiring?
4. Are the titles brief and simple?
5. Is the continuity good, with the main points of the lesson clearly defined in a unified and balanced presentation of the subject so that some specific learning may be effected?
6. Is it true, according to the nature of the theme being portrayed, whether realistic or fantastic?
7. Is the photographic quality clear and artistic?
8. Is it so edited as to conform to the span of attention and the comprehension of one of the four grade levels, namely, kindergarten-primary, elementary, secondary, and adult?

In addition to judging the quality of a film, another fact that must be taken into consideration is the type of motion picture to be selected. Should the film be silent, audible, or colored? We answer this question by saying that the purpose of the lesson should determine the type of film best adapted to its use.

Reprinted, by permission, from the Journal of the Society of Motion Picture Engineers.

The Stars

The stars play at hide and seek
As the clouds pass by;
Now the stars are running fast
To get to their base of crowding clouds.

First Grade,
Campus Elementary School.

Kindergarten at Home

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Illinois

Dear Parent Column Friends:

I would like to pass along an idea to mothers with children of kindergarten age who are interested in some practical form of home study for the little ones. I found a solution to this need among the Monitor advertisers, and since, on several occasions, mothers have expressed the desire for such a course, I would like to say that I am having a very interesting experience with The Kindergarten at Home, offered by the Calvert School of Baltimore, Md. Complete supplies are given with the lessons which make it one of the most desirable courses I have ever seen for preschool children and their mothers.

During the summer months when our home-school is "out" many little things must be devised to occupy some of the time of our two little boys, aged 5 and 1½ years. I have found that little surprises like taking our noon meal to one of the near-by parks or allowing the oldest boy to invite one of his playmates to a candle-light supper occasionally, never fail to bring much joy.

One thing I have done with the five-year-old is to let him answer the telephone for me ever since he was old enough to do it satisfactorily. At three years of age he was very proud of the little responsibility, but of course I had made it clear that he was to call mother immediately should such a request be made. A number of persons have commented favorably on the little fellow's businesslike attitude on the telephone and I have found his help a real service, especially when there are duties in some distant part of the house, engaging my time. I've also given this boy the privilege of paying the grocery man or other agents from whom I make purchases in the home, and he enjoys receiving the change and bringing it directly to mother. Since little incidents such as these tend to cultivate patience on the mother's part, they are, I believe, beneficial to both parent and child.

With the baby now walking everywhere, I have found a little habit I cultivated when he was smaller very helpful. In the past when he would pick up anything he shouldn't have, instead of scolding him I would smile and say, "Thank you, give it to mother." Putting the "thank you" first made him more receptive to my invitation and now whenever he discovers a stray pin or button he comes to me bringing the object neld high in his little hand.

I am most grateful for the exchange of practical experiences in the Parent Column and I often find myself quoting some of its helpful ideas to other mothers who are confronted with similar problems. I hope more and more mothers, fathers, and "non" parents will take a few moments to pass along some experiences which are certainly more helpful than those offered in the average magazine or newspaper.

(Mrs.) H. O.

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Business and Industry

Consumer Buying Expands; Wholesale Orders Best Since 1929

Commerce and Finance

British Industrial Activity Goes On At a Rapid Pace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Industrial activity in Great Britain continues to grow with domestic requirements accounting for the major part of the trade revival, according to reports to the Commerce Department.

British export trade for the first six months of 1936 amounted to £208,000,000 ($1,040,000,000), an increase of £1,500,000 ($7,500,000) compared with the January-June period of 1935. The aggregate value of import trade has been much larger for each month of 1935 than for the comparable month of 1935 and the total for the half-year, £403,300,000 ($2,016,500,500), an increase of 12 per cent, statistics show.

Retail Trade Good

A considerable part of the new domestic business, it is pointed out, results directly from government orders in connection with the national defense program. Improved earnings of individuals are aiding the retail trade. The increases effective at the end of June in the wages of over a million persons are also a factor.

Retail sales in Great Brietain in the month of May, as measured by the Bank of England compilation just issued, were 7.2 per cent greater in value than in May, 1935. The business in food and perishables was larger by 5.5 per cent and that of other merchandise by 8.7 per cent. For the period from February to May, inclusive, the composite advance this year was 6.9 per cent above the total value of the corresponding period of 1935, it was stated.

Industries Active

Activity in British industrial machinery trades is widespread throughout Great Britain, a situation reflected in increased operations in the machine tool industry. The extension of factories in many industries has increased the demand for oil engines for stationary power plant. Both the domestic and export markets for passenger and freight road transport vehicles are expanding, and this condition has resulted in double-shift operation at some oil engine works.

Recent developments have resulted in some optimism in the Lancashire cotton-goods industry, the reports show. Activity in the coal trade is chiefly for domestic industrial uses.

Branches of the chemical industry have remained steady with prices at satisfactory levels. The paper industry in June was more active as a result of orders being placed for paper decorations in connection with the celebration of the King's coronation next year, according to the report.

Increase in Rents For Homes Boosts Residential Building

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Real estate men and builders, and just plain home-seekers, having watched rents rising during the past two years, and having noted that rates for private dwellings have gone up by 10 per cent, while those for apartments have increased only 8 per cent, are turning energetically to building one- and two-family homes.

During the first four months of 1936, the United States Building and Loan League here reports, new private homes were not only two and one fifth times as numerous as in the like period last year, but also constituted 71 per cent of all residential building this year, as compared with 60 per cent in 1935.

These data are the first, the building and loan league says, to show something more than generalities as to the influence of rents on construction. And as there is a correlation between rents and real estate market values, they note, this increase in the rent of homes has an influence in boosting the prices of private dwellings already built.

The loan league also points out that this spectacular rent rise is credited with creating the best construction loan demand which they have seen for seven years.

Virginia's Tax Receipts Follow Business Gains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Business in Virginia has improved to the extent of millions of dollars in increased federal tax returns, according to the annual report of the Department of Internal Revenue made by the assistant collector here.

The Virginia office collected $150,223,916 as of the close of the federal fiscal year of 1935-36 on June 30. This was an increase of $8,935,182 over collections in 1935, and 1935 surpassed 1934 by $18,669,372. In the last three years Virginia federal taxes totaled more than $414,000,000.

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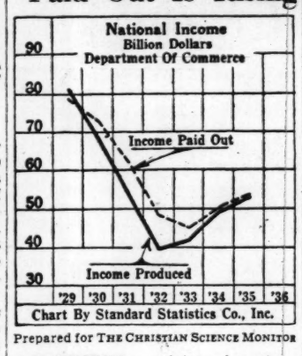


Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRESENT activity in the wholesale business reflects anticipation of the most active fall retail season since 1929. Production of consumers' goods, which has sagged for many months past, should soon turn upward as heavy prospective retail demand is translated into factory orders.

National income paid out, which is the one final determinant of activity in consumers' goods industries, will be considerably higher this year than last. A gain of more than 7 per cent was registered in the first four months.

Steel Industry Hits New High In Employment

NEW YORK (AP)—Despite wide application of policies of mechanism and technological improvements, the steel industry reached this year a new high point in employment, the American Iron & Steel Institute reported.

Using records of the census of manufacturers of the Commerce Department as a basis of calculation, the institute asserted that employment in the industry rose sharply in the last 60 years, leading all other manufacturing industries.

"In 1879," says the survey, "a total of 140,798 wage earners were employed in blast furnaces, steel works and rolling mills, the census figures show. In May of this year almost 492,000 were employed in iron and steel plants, of whom 445,800 were wage-earning employees.

"Employment in the industry this spring exceeds the number at work in 1929, when total employment was estimated at 460,000 on the basis of the number of wage earners shown for that year in the census."

Since 1879 employment in the steel industry increased at an annual average rate of 3.1 per cent, it was stated, against a gain of 2.7 per cent for all other industries.

With steel employment above the 1929 level and showing a sharp upward trend, the survey concludes that "the substitution of mechanical assistance for the back-breaking portion of human effort cannot have caused any widespread technological unemployment which some critics attribute to mechanization."

Farm Wages Seen Best in Five Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The highest pay in five years is going to farm hands in New England, middle Atlantic, east north central and Pacific states, it is reported by the bureau of agricultural economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Elsewhere the supply of farm hands exceeds the demand, but by a closer margin than in several years past. The reduction in the supply of farm hands is attributed to increased industrial and other employment opportunities.

Wages in the New England states average $30.27 a month with board; in the middle Atlantic states, $26.64; east north central states, $26.40, and Pacific states, $40.33. Wages without board are $10 to $20 a month higher than these figures.

Wages the country over average 8 per cent above the prewar level; last summer, they were slightly less than prewar. The national averages are $22.07 a month with board; $32.21 a month without board; $1.15 a day with board; and $1.54 a day without board.

A sharp increase in the number of hired hands since April this year was reported by the bureau, but only a slight gain over last summer. The July employment figure at 101 hired hands per 100 farms of crop reporters has been practically unchanged for the last three years. The peak figure for July was 139 in 1929.

The bureau recently reported there are about 800,000 fewer hired hands on farms than in 1929.

Need of Tobacco Research Agency Is Pointed Out

WASHINGTON, July 24 (AP) — Recommending establishment of a tobacco research foundation, the National Recovery Administration's review division pointed to such an agency as the major need of the industry.

The division undertook a sweeping statistical and analytical study of the industry during the code period, completing it after invalidation of NRA. It has just been made public.

"It is almost inconceivable that an industry of this importance should have gone so many years without some form of co-ordinated research," the study said.

Fields of research it pointed to included the problems of better curing of tobacco by growers, better methods of marketing the cured leaf, experimental work in the manufacture of tobacco by-products, distribution problems, foreign markets, and relationship as a major taxpayer with the Government.

The study included a survey of wages in the tobacco industry since invalidation of the code and it said that the large manufacturers in the cigarette, snuff, smoking and chewing tobacco industry had not only maintained but increased code wages. With the exception of some particular complaints, the cigar industry, however, has reduced wages, it said.

Retail Business Up 12 to 18 P. C. Above 1935 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Most branches of trade progressed energetically this week, aided by broadening retail distribution and active preparations for fall, according to Dun & Bradstreet. More comfortable shopping weather was reported.

"Most of the wholesale markets were crowded with buyers," the agency stated, "whose orders were more generous than since 1929. As fewer schedules were abbreviated because of the heat, factory operations were widened, with heavy goods divisions the strongest factor in maintenance of the higher summer level."

Industry More Active

Industrial indices generally pointed higher, the review said. Electric output, bituminous coal production, steel operations and freight car loadings were among others forging ahead. Lumber production expanded 10 per cent.

"The return of more normal temperatures," the report declared, "was accompanied by a decided rebound in consumer buying from the rather restricted proportions during the heat wave of the two weeks preceding. Interest was extended to a wider variety of merchandise, which included more house furnishings, furniture, hardware and groceries.

"Stocks of women's sportswear, cotton dresses and men's lightweight suits nearly were cleared at some stores. Dry goods received increasing attention as did millinery."

Retail Trade Rises

The volume of retail distribution for the country, as a whole, was estimated to have exceeded the same week last year by 12 to 18 per cent. Percentage increases in the more important geographical regions follow: New England, 15 to 20; East, 12 to 17; West, 18 to 22; Northwest, 12 to 15; South, 15 to 18, and Pacific Coast, 18 to 25.

The review said orders booked for fall merchandise ranged from 20 to 35 per cent over the comparative period of 1935. Increased prices or imminent upward revisions were partly responsible for the generous covering of furniture, hardware, some textile lines and groceries, the agency said.

Continued Business Gain Seen Despite Election Factors

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Business will continue to improve for the next six months unless the drought does further damage, Prof. Garfield V. Cox of the School of Business at the University of Chicago, declared in a lecture here. The coming presidential election, he insisted, is not a particular menace to economic stability.

"The increase in industrial production and employment which has been under way in recent months, appears to have been more broadly based and soundly supported than any upswing of industrial activity since the beginning of recovery more than three years ago," he said. "The balance of factors now points toward further improvement before the end of the year."

The high volume of current retail sales he regards as a sign for good prospects in the light consumer goods industries, the physical volume of department store sales having risen approximately to the levels of 1929. Sales of chain variety stores in June, he noted, were 17 per cent higher in dollar volume than a year ago and mail-order companies continue to make new records.

Living costs, he said, would be raised to an "embarrassing extent," and if the drought continues it will create an economic handicap of such proportions that business might not be able to register further gains.

Professor Cox said he does not expect extensive strikes to materialize for several months and noted that foreign unsettlement seems more likely to affect American business in the long run than in the immediate future.

"In short," he said, "the outlook would appear to be for an average level of industrial production during the second half of 1936 slightly above that of the first half, with the Federal Reserve Board index registering a new high for the recovery before the year ends."

Consumers' Co-operative Movement In Norway Showing Steady Growth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The consumers' co-operative movement has been showing a steady growth in Norway since the formation of the Norwegian Co-operative Union 30 years ago, according to the Department of Commerce.

In 1935, this Union, popularly known as N. K. L., had 523 affiliated societies with 138,557 members, and a wholesale turnover of 41,000,000 crowns (approximately $9,800,000). The production value of N. K. L.'s factories during 1934 totaled 15,800,000 crowns ($3,790,000), or approximately 44 per cent of its wholesale turnover, it was stated.

The Union now has three margarine factories and three coffee-roasting plants, a flour mill, and factories producing chocolate, shoes, tobacco products, soap and electric light bulbs. It has warehouses in nine cities and also operates an indemnity insurance and a life insurance company, a savings deposit department, and publishes a monthly co-operative magazine which has a circulation of 128,000, according to the Commerce Department.

The Norwegian Co-operative Union is a member of the Scandinavian Co-operative Wholesale Society. This organization is the first fully organized international co-operative trading socety, it is pointed out. It had a turnover of 45,231,000 Danish crowns ($9,950,000) in 1935, of which purchases by N. K. L. accounted for 2,270,000 crowns ($500,000). Its purpose is the joint purchase of commodities, particularly groceries such as coffee, tea, fruit and spices as well as raw materials such as rubber, hides, hemp, sisal and soybeans. Only national organizations are eligible to membership, it was stated.

Canada 1935 Apple Crop Value and Quantity Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Canada's 1935 apple crop progressed in both quantity and value. Production was 4,432,700 barrels, compared with 4,257,400 barrels in 1934, an increase of approximately 4 per cent. The aggregate value totaled $12,452,100, compared with $9,182,900 in 1934, a gain of approximately 36 per cent. The average price per barrel was $2.89, compared with $2.15.

Exports of Canadian apples during the 1935-36 season expressed in terms of barrels totaled 2,234,342, compared with 2,001,768 barrels in the previous season. Of these totals, 96 per cent and 88 per cent, respectively, were shipped to the United Kingdom markets.

New Merchant Marine Act May Start Revival in Shipbuilding

By Harold M. Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Great interest is felt here in the probable nominations to the new National Maritime Commission, to be made by the President when he returns from his nautical vacation, later this month or some time in August. The Merchant Marine Act of 1936, passed by Congress on June 23 and signed by the President on June 30, is of such a nature that according to general agreement the quality of its administration will depend almost entirely upon the caliber and point of view of the five men appointed to the commission.

The new law, which discontinues the ocean mail subsidies of the 1928 Jones-White Act and replaces them with outright subsidies, will be administered by the commission which replaces the old shipping bureau of the Department of Commerce, to which the regulatory functions of the old Shipping Board were transferred in 1933. Such leeway is given the commission in the allocation of subsidies, both for construction and operation of American shipping, that the result is expeced to be, as in the case of the Robinson-Patman Act, the Wagner-Healey Act, the Securities Exchange Act, and other recent legislation, government as much by men as by law.

Composition of Board

Among those mentioned as possible commissioners are: James Craig Peacock, director of the Shipping Board Bureau of the Department of Commerce for the last three years; and Harlee Branch, second assistant Postmaster General, who has directed the Post Office Department's administration of the ocean mail contracts under the Jones-White Act. These two men have represented the Post Office and the Commerce Department in the protracted negotiations which led up to the final bill, the two departments being at occasional loggerheads over the preliminary drafts.

Other possibilities mentioned are Rear Admiral Emory S. Land; Paul Scharrengers, legislative representative of the International Seamen's Union; Thomas M. Woodward, former vice-president of the Merchant Fleet Corporation; O. P. M. Brown, admiralty lawyer of the Shipping Board Bureau. Rumors are that an appointment was refused by J. R. McCarl, recently retired Comptroller General, and by Henry H. Heimann, executive manager of the National Association of Retail Credit Men.

In some quarters it is thought possible that the President may not name a full commission as he has failed to name a full Federal Reserve Board. Two out of the five commissioners must be Republicans. The law becomes effective 30 days after the majority of the commission takes office, although holders of ocean mail contracts must file applications for adjustment of their contracts by September 27.

Began Two Years Ago

The movement toward the present legislation began more than two years ago about the time of the cancellation of the air-mail contracts. The President was given authority by Congress to cancel ocean-mail contracts, as a result of abuses brought out by the Black investigation. A bill passed the 1935 session of the House to substitute outright subsidies. This year it ran into a host of difficulties. Shipping men preferred the old arrangement because of the risk of getting government control as the price of subsidy.

The act cancels the contracts on which about $270,000,000 more was due by June 30 next. In their place, shipowners are to get "operating differential subsidiaries" equal to the difference between the cost of running an American ship and a foreign ship over the same route. Such differences, as pointed out on the Monitor's editorial page on Wednesday, will be very difficult to determine.

In return for this subsidy, shipowners will be required to carry 100 per cent American crews on cargo ships, and on passenger ships 80 per cent the first year, 85 per cent the second, and thereafter 90 per cent. Deck and engine room officers are to have Naval Reserve status. In addition the Commission will have authority to prescribe minimum crews and minimum wage scales on subsidized ships. Owners of subsidized lines are not expected hereafter to put up such firm resistance as heretofore to crews' demands for higher wage scales, since these will increase the cost of operation, and so increase the justifiable claim for operating differential subsidy, thus in effect being readily passed on to the taxpayer.

In addition the law contains a profit-limiting provision somewhat similar to that of the Railroad Transportation Act of 1920. Subsidized ship operators' profits are limited to 10 per cent, any excess to be split fifty-fifty with the government at the end of each five-year period. Use of dock and lighterage subsidiaries as "milkers" is also forbidden. Lastly, subsidized operators are not allowed to pay their corporate officers in excess of $25,000, though a loop-hole exists in the fact that no limit is placed on the number of officers.

Construction Subsidy

The law provides a shipbuilding as well as a ship operating subsidy. The construction subsidy is to be 33 1-3 per cent unless the Commission has evidence so conclusive as to the need of a larger subsidy that four out of five commissioners agree on it, in which case the subsidy can run up to 50 per cent. The ship operator need pay down only 25 per cent of the (American) actual construction price, paying the other 41 2-3 per cent or 25 per cent in 20 equal annual instalments with 3½ per cent interest. On subsidized ships the builder is also limited to 10 per cent profit.

High hopes are entertained that this liberal construction subsidy will revive American shipbuilding, which has almost fallen asleep. Our tonnage is largely obsolete, particularly in view of the faster cargo boats being built abroad. Only 32,000 tons of American construction were launched in 1935 against 500,000 tons in Great Britain, 225,000 tons in Germany, 145,000 tons in Japan, and 122,000 tons in little Denmark.

American ships are now largely limited to speeds of 10 and 12 knots, while competitors have built vessels that can attain 14 to 18 knots. Construction has been retarded in the last two years by the uncertainties in the outlook for the ocean mail overhung the demand for coastwise as well as ocean-going ships, since a cancellation of the ocean mail contracts. This uncertainty has contracts might have sent some of the ocean-going ships back to the bush league of the coastwise trade, where foreign competition is banned. Tonnage under construction in the United States increased gradually during 1929, 1930, and 1931, under the stimulus of the Merchant Marine Act, but thereafter died down.

As soon as organized, the Commission will have about $125,000,000 of funds for construction and operating subsidies. These include $85,000,000 of construction loan funds left over from the Jones-White Act, $26,500,000 of leftover ocean mail pay, the Merchant Fleet Corporation's $10,000,000 insurance fund, and a "fighting ship fund" of $5,000,000. Construction subsidies will be paid to the builder, not the owner.

Activity Picks Up

American shipbuilding has picked up appreciably this year already, according to figures submitted Tuesday to the semi-annual meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Bureau of Shipping by its president, J. Lewis Luckenbach. "In 1934," he said, "the Bureau classified 42 new vessels of 30,000 gross tons and, in 1935, 48 new vessels of 37,000 gross tons, while in 1936 there probably will be delivered at least 150 vessels of approximately 155,000 gross tons. In addition, orders have already been placed for 12 vessels of 88,500 gross tons for delivery next year, all of which are tankers." Last week Standard Oil of New Jersey announced that it had contracted for the construction of eight ocean-going tankers requiring well over 100,000 tons.

However, current American construction is almost entirely limited to tankers, ferryboats, and minor craft. The Merchant Marine Act should, or at least is intended to, stimulate construction of larger general cargo and ocean-going passenger ships.

A wholly unknown quantity in the recent act is the authorization to the commission to draw up a long-range program including government construction of vessels for charter to private ship concerns on declaration by the President that the objectives of the act cannot be realized within a reasonable time through the equalization of American construction and operating costs with those under foreign flags. The commission is also authorized to study the advisability of building super-liners like the Normandie and Queen Mary, or bigger. No one can tell at present how much that will mean to the American taxpayer.

Interest on Carlsbad's Bonds May Be Paid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — City of Carlsbad authorities have assured the Foreign Bondholders Protective Council, Inc., of desire to resume service on the 30-year sinking fund gold 8 per cent municipal external loan of the City of Carlsbad, dated Jan. 1, 1924, and due Jan. 1, 1954. The interest on these bonds has been in default since July 1, 1934. The coupon due July 1, 1934, was paid October 24, 1934, on account at the rate of $26 per coupon, and the balance of $14 due on that coupon was paid Nov. 14, 1935. No subsequent payments have been made.

The Council has now received a letter from the Mayor of Carlsbad in which he says that "the municipality of Carlsbad will make every effort to pay during the course of the season of 1936 a suitable amount to the municipal fiscal agent in New York sufficient for making possible the honoring of the coupon due January, 1935."

Livestock Prices Higher for Week; Lambs up Sharply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

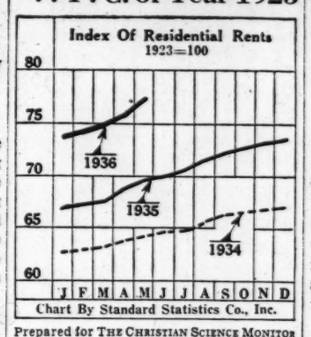
CHICAGO — Fat lambs set the pace for other livestock here during the week, advancing 50c to $1, the recent sharp downturn thus being practically regained. Cattle and hogs, too, made considerable price headway, but the market as a whole was rather uneven. The close was the high point of the week in a general way, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Yearlings and light steers were more active than most of the medium weight and weighty bullocks, but outlet was dependable all week long. The bulk of the supply turned at $7.50-8.75, with numerous leads at $8.85-$9.25, the practical top for weighty steers was $9.40.

The supply of cattle and hogs showed some expansion but fewer lambs arrived, scarcity dictating this branch of the market. At least, buyers could not get enough well-finished weighty lambs and had to take the less desirable grades for numbers, and everything on the list advanced by leaps and bounds. Lightweight lambs grading below choice, similar to $6.50-$8 offerings at the low time last week, were elevated to $7.50-$9. The bulk of better grade kinds, scaling above 65 lbs., closed at $9.75-$10.50.

Cooler weather aided the selling side to a certain extent, especially in the case of hogs which closed anywhere from steady to 35c higher, the maximum advance falling on weights above 170 lbs. The late top reached $11.10, most good and choice 170-250 lb. offerings going at $10.75-11.05, desirable butchers averaging 260-320 lbs. ranging from $10.15-10.75.

House Rents Advance 77 P. C. of Year 1923



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

House rents, which at the beginning of 1934 averaged some 62 per cent of the 1923 figure, have risen steadily over the past 30 months and are now about 77 per cent of 1923.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

The centenary of Joe Chamberlain's birth finds England converted at last to his high tariffs, and practicing a somewhat hesitant form of imperial protection; the old man has come into his own. Son Neville, Chancellor of the Exchequer, attributes England's recovery to the tariffs he has filially imposed; and the thankful Federation of British Industry thinks that if present tariffs are good, higher ones would be better.

It was objected last century that the Chamberlain policy would have disastrous effects on our exporting industries, on the security of our foreign investments, on the standard of living of our working people who live on cheap imported foods, and that it would produce a ferment of lobbying between vested interests. All these criticisms are being vindicated in the case of our trade agreement with Argentina, which is due to expire in November of this year. Negotiations are now proceeding for its renewal or modification, and the lobbies are hard at work.

Argentina is as closely tied to Britain economically and financially as many of the dominions. In 1935 we imported from her more than from India, New Zealand or South Africa, and sold to her more than to New Zealand. In 1929 we supplied 17.6 per cent by value of all her imports, compared with 26.4 per cent supplied by the United States; in 1934 the positions were reversed and Britain supplied 26.3 per cent, the United States only 13.1 per cent.

Important British Supplier

In 1929 Britain took 32.2 per cent of Argentine exports, the U. S. A. 9.8 per cent; in 1934, the proportions were, Britain, 38.5 per cent; U. S. A., 5.4 per cent. Argentina is one of our most important suppliers of foodstuffs. In 1934 she supplied us with 86 per cent by value of our imports of chilled beef, 79 per cent of our maize, 20 per cent of our wheat; in all, 11 per cent of our Class 1 imports (foods, drinks and tobacco).

This dependence upon the British market is the natural consequence of the large part played by British capital in the development of Argentina's railways, municipalities and pastoral and land companies. The D'Abernon commission estimated that in 1929 British investments in Argentina amounted to between £500 to £600 millions sterling, compared with an approximate total for all our foreign investments of £4,200 millions.

Argentina was one of the first countries to fall into the great depression. The price of her exports fell; instead of having an export surplus with which to pay interest on her foreign debts, she had an import surplus; her budget became unbalanced. In 1930 the inevitable political crisis came, followed in 1931 by the introduction of exchange control, and the accumulation of frozen balances due to other countries which could not be converted into foreign currency for lack of sufficient exports.

Must Increase Exports

Her remedy, and that of the investor in Argentina, was to increase exports, for only so long as she had an export surplus on trading account could she pay her interest obligations. It has been estimated by the South American Journal that in 1929 she paid an average interest rate of 5.6 per cent on £432.7 millions of the total British investments in Argentina; but in 1933 one half of British capital went without interest, and the average rate was reduced to 2.4 per cent. At the present time the capital on which no interest is being paid may be nearer £275 millions.

To add to Argentina's difficulties in 1932 Britain promised the dominions at Ottawa to reduce the volume of British imports of frozen beef mutton and lamb by the second quarter of 1934 to 65 per cent of the volume for the year ending June, 1932, and to fix the volume of chilled beef imports at the 1932 level. Since Britain is by far the largest purchaser of Argentine exports the situation for the Argentine and for the British investor was serious.

A compromise was reached in the Roca Agreement, in which the two countries undertook, with certain exceptions, not to impose any further restrictions on each other's trade, and Argentina promised to give Britain preference in the use of available foreign exchange. This agreement came into operation in 1933 almost simultaneously with the devaluation of the peso which set the mark for a general economic recovery in the Argentine.

The agreement has been faithfully observed by Argentina. The government exchange control buys nearly all supplies of foreign exchange obtained by Argentina exporters at 15 pesos to the pound sterling, sells to those with exchange control permits at around 17 pesos per pound. In the outside "free" exchange market pesos can be obtained at a price which amounts to a 20 per cent surcharge over the official price, and it is in this market that the United States, Japan and other countries not having a trade or payments agreement with Argentina must obtain their foreign exchange.

Thanks to the Roca agreement, foreign exchange allotted to Great Britain for British imports increased by 28 per cent between 1933 and 1935, compared with an increase for all countries together of only 8.2 per cent. Whereas all imports from Britain obtained payment at the official rate, only 69 per cent of imports from other countries obtained the official rate, and the remaining 31 per cent had to be liquidated in the free market at a surcharge of 20 per cent, which acts therefore as a preferential tariff in favor of British sales to the Argentine.

There is absolutely no justification whatsoever for the demand made by a group of Members of Parliament that "Argentina must radically reduce purchases of merchandise from the United States which, according to information, are paid with pounds sterling derived from British purchases of Argentine goods"; nor in their charge that Argentina "employs only 25 per cent of her pounds sterling to acquire British goods and to pay for srvices, while 75 per cent is allegedly used for purchases abroad, chiefly from the United States."

Division of Opinion

The British consumer has obtained one almost accidental benefit from the agreement. We are consuming less meat per head, and beef is losing ground to mutton and lamb. Mr. Walter Elliott, Minister of Agriculture, would like to protect the British beef grower not merely by subsidy but by a quota restriction on imports of Argentine chilled beef. But so far the agreement has prevented his doing this without an equivalent reduction of imports from our other suppliers, the Dominions of New Zealand and Australia. And that would land him in a fine hornets' nest! The lapsing of the agreement will give him his opportunity, and he proposes to add a tariff on imports of Argentine beef, on top of the quota.

Those in favor of renewing the agreement include the British investors who hope for interest and dividends which can only be obtained if Argentina is allowed to continue her business; the shipping companies who do most of the Argentine transport business; our exporters, particularly textile exporters, who rank first among suppliers of British goods to Argentina, although they have been losing ground here, as elsewhere, to the Japanese in spite of the exchange control which works to their favor; and all those who want to maintain cheap foodstuffs for the British public which lives on imported meat, those who believe in international trade, and not in autarchy, and those who wish to revise the Ottawa agreements as being against the interest of Britain and of world trade.

The parties who are working against the agreement include the Dominions who want to oust Argentina from her position in the British market; the supporters in Britain of Empire free trade with the foreigner left to look after himself for the sin of not being born British; Mr. Elliot who wants to protect British agriculture against all comers; and not least, those who think it a crime to have an unbalanced commodity trade with any country, unless its an export balance.

If these pernicious mercantilists who argue that the only good trade balance is an export balance are right, I'll eat my hat. Which when I come to think of it would have three definite advantages. First, it would prepare me for the meals I shall have to eat when Britain has cut off food imports and is self-supporting; second, it will give me an effective export surplus of one hat; third, it will save the man I might have given it to from the uncomfortable fate of having an import surplus. And that is modern economics!

Business in June At New High Level In So. California

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Southern California business was catapulted to new high ground in June by a revival of pre-depression building activity which promises to continue the trend "during the next few months," according to the monthly summary of the Security-First National Bank.

Of greater weight as a single influence than payment of the soldiers' adjusted compensation, the construction increase was occasioned by the school building program calling for $22,500,000 reconstruction and additions. The end of the month found the work 30 per cent under way, with the remainder to be commenced this month.

Automobile sales testified to the spending of bonus money more than any other line of trade. Preliminary figures place registrations of new cars in 11 southern counties during the past month at approximately 14,000, the largest June total in the history of the area.

The bank summary also credited the gain to "the rapid improvement in general purchasing power which is in progress and the large number of new residents and tourists which are flowing into southern California at the present time."

Business Up Sharply

General business hit 90.3 per cent of the 1930 average adjusted for seasonal variation. The figure is up from 88.9 for May and 13.2 per cent higher than a year ago.

In comparison with June of 1935, bank debits rose 27.3 per cent in Los Angeles to 82.1; building permits 60.2 per cent to 91; crude oil production 18.4 to 96.8; new car registrations 26.7 to 141; department store sales 10.5 to 84.1; and telephones in use up 6.8 per cent to 99.7.

The bank analyzed the bonus effect by observing that the money has gone to purchasing automobiles, real estate, and settling old debts, "leaving little or no money for other lines of trade." Further, "buying of real estate by veterans is reported from many sources, but it is not thought that the total new demand so created will prove of major importance. Low-priced lots and residential property requiring small down payments seem to be the most affected."

California municipal bond prices rose to an average yield for 20-year maturities of 3.30 per cent, as compared with 3.55 a year ago, 3.80 in June of 1934 and 4.05 in June of 1933. The bond market reflects the inflationary policies of the Government since 1930.

Marketings of new issues included $5,000,000 in State of California 2.75 per cent veterans welfare bonds, a $3,000,000 block of Los Angeles water bonds, and a few smaller offerings of less than $1,000,000 each. Activity in new corporate issues of local origin was of negligible proportions.

Deposits Increase

Local bank deposits are increasing with the cashing of bonus baby bonds. Demand deposits here approached the $350,000,000 mark toward the last of the month, hitting the highest level in the history of the city and at the pre-depression velocity of turnover would finance a volume of business and speculation much in excess of the 1929 level. Time deposits, loans outstanding, and investments in securities other than federal showed little change during the month. Holdings of United States government securities increased following the June 15 treasury offerings but failed to reach the record high level of December, 1935.

Industrial activity in southern California is currently being maintained at a level 20 per cent above a year ago, according to electric power consumption figures. The heavy industries, including steel, oil tool, and building materials, have experienced the greatest recovery, production averaging almost 50 per cent higher than in 1935. Public works, industrial plant construction, and residential building have been major factors in the expansion of local manufacturing this year and current reports indicate that these activities will create still larger demands during the next six months.

Building activity has exceeded 90 per cent of the 1930 average for the second consecutive month. For Los Angeles, the department of building and safety reported June permits at $5,867,802 as compared with $5,333,114 in May and $2,004,915 in June, 1935. Permits in 49 cities and the unincorporated sections of the county are estimated at $12,000,000 for June as compared with a total of $7,100,000 a year ago.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS
In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts
Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.
BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug.	1
Franklin Savings Bank	Aug.	1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Aug.	1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Aug.	10
Home Savings Bank	Aug.	10
Union Savings Bank	Aug.	10
Warren Institution for Savings	Aug.	10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Aug.	15
East Boston Savings Bank	Aug.	15
Eliot Savings Bank	Aug.	15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Aug.	15
Wilder Savings Bank	Aug.	15
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug.	19
Blackstone Savings Bank	Aug.	21

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Cambridge Savings Bank	Aug.	1
Medford Savings Bank	Aug.	1
Somerville Savings Bank	Aug.	1
Brookline Savings Bank	Aug.	10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Aug.	10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Aug.	10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Aug.	15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Aug.	20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Aug.	20

Diesel Train Sings New Song To Old-Style Pullman Traveler; Faster and Cleaner, but Smaller

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Pullman travelers, used to being lulled off to sleep by the click-clickety-click of the car wheels hitting the rail joints, will have to get their ears attuned to a new lullaby if they do much riding on these ultra-modern, long-distance, streamlined diesel trains.

For it's a different song, just as any other experience on a streamliner is unlike any on a standard type Pullman train. And like many adventures, it's part of a significant history-making development. The cross-country streamliner isn't a fad. It's tomorrow's train!

Wheels Are Different

The reason for the change in the song of the wheels is that on the cars of these trains there's but one truck or set of wheels where there are two on the standard train. On the ordinary train each car has two sets of wheels or trucks, one at each end. This means that where cars join there are two trucks close together.

On the articulated streamliners one truck supports the ends of both adjoining cars. It can be seen that with fewer wheels and with them distributed evenly along the train without the concentration of so many at each joint, as is the case with the old type, the "click-click-ety-click" becomes just a plain "clickery-click."

But this variation of the wheel music is only a minor item in the development of these spectacular new trains.

Test Trip Made

The writer has just returned from a "flying" trip to California—out on the Union Pacific-Northwestern's new City of Los Angeles, and back on its standard steam train the Los Angeles Limited.

The trip gave an opportunity to compare the two types of trains, and to learn whether folks were right several years ago when they said, upon looking at one of the streamlined trains, "it's probably all right for short suburban runs on level, straight stretches of track, but it won't be any good on long-over-night trips."

Well, there's no doubt but that the streamliner is as well fitted, if not better, for the long runs, than the old iron-horse-pulled train, but one can't say finally and conclusively at this stage of development that "there's the train for you if you're going to the coast." There are too many things to consider.

Cost Is Greater

It costs more, for example, to ride on the City of Los Angeles. But it takes 18 hours less for the trip than the Los Angeles Limited. And the streamliner offers some added conveniences and facilities for comfort.

The lopping off of a business day, and a whole night on the train, by the streamliner is a big consideration to a lot of travelers to and from the coast. To some it's big enough so that they will overlook the added cost. To others, it just isn't quite important enough to warrant the added expense.

Let's take a walk through the train. At the rear is a combination coach-buffet car, with seats for 38 passengers. Next is a de luxe coach seating 48. Coach passengers may come up to the diner or get their meals at the buffet kitchen in the rear and eat from trays affixed to the backs of the seats in front of them, or at tables between seats arranged facing each other.

Greater Privacy Possible

Next is a Pullman sleeping car with 11 regular sections, each for two passengers, but with the sections capable of being fully enclosed just with the pulling of metal partitions across the aisle opening. After that comes a bedroom car with seven bedrooms and two compartments, each for two passengers. Then there are two regular open-section Pullman sleeping cars, each with 11 sections.

Next is the combination diner-lounge car, then the baggage-dormitory-kitchen car, mail-baggage car, and two power cars. The power units are 1200 horsepower diesel motors which generate the electricity for the motors which propel the train.

Now in considering the matter of comfort of course one must remember that these trains, while in regular service on a paying basis, and while proved practical and in many respects a decided improvement over the older type, are new and some features are as yet not so fully tried and perfected as to provide the ultimate degree of comfort and convenience that may be expected.

Running Speed Is Higher

First, about speed. The streamliner does attain higher speeds and maintain a higher average speed than the steam trains on the same run, enough so that in going around some sharp bends there is more sway or lean, than on the other—not tip, for the cars are hung lower and are actually safer, even at high speeds, than the other type, but more tendency for the passenger in a berth, for example, or walking down the aisle, to roll or fall over. This is particularly noticable while eating.

But the speed—and this is a very significant point—isn't as breath-taking as might be supposed from the difference in running time, 18 hours off a total of 58 between Chicago and Los Angeles. Some 15 hours of this, I was told by a trainman, is made up by eliminating and shortening stops.

This doesn't mean that every train can thus cut out or shorten stops and make the same time, for some of them must be sidetracked to let the fast ones whiz by and schedules must be arranged to take care of the local traffic and the mail. But it does mean that speed is only one factor in making it possible for this train to cut almost a whole day from its running time.

Curves Seem Magnified

As I said, though, the streamliner travels enough faster on the level stretches so that the curves are magnified. I almost rolled out of a lower berth negotiating one sharp bend out in Nebraska. But there is no other sensation of speed. The difference even on the level stretches is so slight that only a glance at a speedometer, if there were one, would show it.

One's first impression on boarding the streamliner, in contrast with an ordinary Pullman car, is luxury. Everything is finished in finer style. There is a feeling of cleanliness, quietness, comfort, convenience, ease. For example, the head rest on the sleeper seats is like a pillow rather than a cloth-covered board, as on the old type.

But there seems to be less room generally and particularly less headroom in the upper berth.

Less Space Per Passenger

The cars are of standard length and width but because of changes in the vestibule, which isn't at the end of the car at the joint but down the car aways between the washroom and the end of the seat sections, and other rearrangements to increase carrying capacity without sacrificing gains in decreasing weight, there actually is less space per passenger than on the conventional car.

The decrease in head room is due to the cut in the height of the car. Not only is the floor closer to the ground, because of the underslinging feature, but the roof is closer to the floor.

The cars are, of course, all air conditioned, with individual outlets in each section, but this isn't a distinctive feature as most other trains now have much the same arrangement. Comfort in this respect is almost universal these days.

Diner Seats More

A word about the lounge-car diner. One car serves for both, another example of space conservation. And the length to which this conservation has gone may be seen from the fact that in that half of the car given to dining facilities there are rows of tables of the same size, each seating four, one on each side of the car, while on the conventional diner there are rows of tables for four on one side and for two on the other.

Other unusual features of the streamliner include small windows in the upper berths—have you ever been awakened at night by noises outside and wondered hopelessly what it was or where you were?—and individual, trick folding ladders attached to each berth when made up and providing constant ready access. They fold up automatically against the berth except when pulled down and stepped on with determination.

Little Jerking Felt

The car articulation principle adds more to the comfort of the train than any other one factor. It does away with the jerking and bumping felt in the standard train. The cars of the streamliner make up in effect one long flexible unit. With the ends of adjoining cars resting on the same truck there is none of the sway or violent swinging such as usually is experienced at the ends of standard cars. This solid but flexible connection between the cars likewise eliminates the bobbing up and down common on the other type, and also adds to the smoothness of the starting and stopping.

There being no smoke from the diesel power unit, the train is of course much cleaner than a steam-powered train, which even with air conditioning still must contend with the seeping in of some soot.

Stepping from the streamliner into the limited I had a feeling at first similar to that of putting back on a pair of old shoes after trying out some new ones—a little soiled and worn, but comfortable, like an old friend.

The limited, like any other ordinary Pullman train seemed, in comparison to the streamliner, a trifle clumsy or cumbersome, rather old and perhaps a bit smudgy. But there was an atmosphere of freedom, of greater relaxation, of familiarity.

Eighteen hours longer on this train, one night more of wrestling in a berth—these things were noticeable, as might be expected. The stops were tedious, after the fewer and shorter ones on the streamliner. And of course stops mean more bumps and jerks and noise.

Yes, there are objectionable features to the ordinary train which are eliminated or overcome in the streamliner. It has many advantages other than its spectacular appearance. And it has proved its adaptability to overnight runs. But there still are many advantages to the other, conventional, everyday kind of train.

Perhaps by the time these sleek speedsters begin to more widely supplant the iron-horse all the kinks will have been ironed out and even a critical traveler won't notice many faults.

U.S. Farm-Factory Nears Completion In New Jersey

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HIGHTSTOWN, N. J., July 25—With Aug. 2 scheduled as the formal opening date for Jersey Homesteads, the farm-factory Jewish co-operative colony being built near here by the Resettlement Administration, government officials accelerated construction work on 200 model houses and a garment factory today.

Original plans had called for starting the factory with a staff of 35 needle workers, but advance orders for millinery and ladies' garments to be manufactured by the co-operative have accumulated to such a total that 92 workers will be employed from the start, officials said.

Factory Air-Conditioned

The orders have made for an acute housing shortage, as only the block of 35 homes planned for the vanguard of garment workers from crowded cities is expected to be ready for occupancy by Aug. 3. Meanwhile extra operators are to be housed in temporary quarters, according to Walter A. Simon, community manager.

Virtual completion of the modern factory of glass and steel was announced by Mr. Simon today. He stressed that electrical sewing machines and other apparatus have been installed so that operations could begin on short notice.

The air-conditioned factory, which stands on the edge of tilled farmlands belonging to the co-operative's agricultural division, has space for 1000 operators and is expected to produce $2,000,000 worth of women's dresses, coats and hats a year when running at capacity.

Sales Are Good

Orders obtained by the co-operative through its sample factory and showroom in the garment district of New York City have reached such a volume that officials were enthusiastic about their opportunity to repay the government's debt on the factory and obtain a share of the profits themselves.

One memebr predicted that if buying orders continued at the present rate, profits would enable the enterprise to repay government loans in 10, or possibly five, years, rather than in the 30-year period originally planned.

New Line Reopens Talks on Service In New Zealand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, N. Z. — Pan American Airways Corporation has reopened negotiations for an agreement in place of the one made last December between its representative and the New Zealand Government, giving landing facilities in the Dominion. Final decision has not been reached by the New Zealand Government, but on the authority of the Transport Minister, Robert Semple, it is certain that a satisfactory settlement will be made.

The original agreement was negotiated by Harold Gatty, who had to leave New Zealand before signature, this being attached by his attorney. However, he found it necessary to again come to New Zealand because the final draft passed by the former Government proved unacceptable to his principals.

The points of objection were discussed in a conference between Mr. Semple, the Crown Solicitor, and Mr. Gatty, with the result that, according to the Minister of Transport, all the objectionable features have been removed.

When the agreement was under negotiation, it was assumed that Pan American Airways would run a two-way service linking New Zealand with its main cross-Pacific route at Honolulu at least monthly. The New Zealand Government therefore included a clause pledging the corporation to this undertaking, under penalty.

As no financial consideration is being asked from the Dominion, it immediately agreed to eliminate this penal clause when objection was taken by the other party. Information regarding the latest development was officially cabled to the British Government, and the revised agreement will be completed when a reply is received from England.

South Carolina Judges Continue Court Rules

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—No alteration will be made in South Carolina court rules, at least for the present, a conference of Supreme Court justices and Circuit judges decided after considering possible changes in policy and procedure of the State's judicial machinery.

Chief Justice John G. Stabler, who called the conference, announced that "There was no change made in the rules," although several matters were discussed.

America and London Linked By Purchase of Famous Estate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A famous London residence has just changed hands and its new hostess is to be an American.

The property is St. Dunstan's, Regent's Park, and the purchasers are Count Haugwitz-Reventlow and his wife, formerly Miss Barbara Hutton, heiress of the Woolworth millions. Apart from King Edward, the Count and Countess will have the largest grounds in central London to walk about in, for St. Dunstan's is a miniature country estate of 12½ acres surrounded on all sides by Regent's Park. At Buckingham Palace King Edward has some 40 acres.

But St. Dunstan's has a much greater claim to fame than its size and its being almost next door to the Zoo. It has given its name to the movement known throughout the world for easing the burden of the blind. The sale of St. Dunstan's will in no way interfere with the activities of this organization, for its headquarters were some time ago transferred to other buildings in the vicinity.

St. Dunstan's is also associated with another famous London landmark, the clock with automaton giants striking the hours and quarters, which has lately found its way back to its rightful place in Fleet Street. The clock and figures were put up in St. Dunstan's Church, Fleet Street, in 1671.

The figures striking the bells with clubs were a source of great interest to passers-by and the street opposite became a favorite field for pickpockets. When the old church was demolished in 1830, the clock was bought by Lord Hertford, and erected in the grounds of his house—St. Dunstan's. In those days it was described as a "suburban retreat."

Hospital for the Blind

Mr. Otto H. Kahn, American banker, was the owner of the property at the beginning of the World War. Shortly after the outbreak of hostilities he handed the house over to the Government for a hospital for the blind, and Sir Arthur Pearson, newspaper owner, built up the great organization for the sightless, wholly devoting his fortune and later years to the task.

Count and Countess Haugwitz-Reventlow bought the lease of the property from Lord Rothermere, brother of the late Lord Northcliffe and owner of a chain of newspapers. The price paid was not revealed at the sale, but the ground rent payable to the Crown is £540. The house is to be rebuilt and it is understood that work on it will start shortly.

Cotton Gets Test In S. C. Highway

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—In an effort to determine the feasibility of cotton in the construction of modern highways, the State Highway Department has announced it will launch an elaborate experiment on a stretch of road near Spartanburg as soon as its allotment of road-reinforcing lint arrives.

Supplied without cost to the State by the Federal Government, the cotton will be used for reinforcing material in 3.41 miles of new highway. The AAA is financing the experimental use of cotton in highway construction, with the object of establishing new industrial uses for American-grown farm products. Cotton has proved valuable in highway construction, preventing the cracking of roads and thereby reducing the cost of maintenance.

Spartanburg's allotment will consist of three different types of fabric, one lot of 12 threads to the inch, one lot of nine threads, and one of seven. All of the fabric has a width of 82 inches.

Faster Trains to Link Two California Cities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Two high-speed trains of lightweight streamline design will be placed in daytime operation by the Southern Pacific Railroad on its coast line between San Francisco and Los Angeles about Jan. 1, next, according to A. D. McDonald, president.

The two complete trains, including extra units and reserve motive power, will cost approximately $2,000,000, Mr. McDonald said. The tentative schedule calls for departure from San Francisco and Los Angeles at 8 a. m., with arrival at destination not later than 6 p. m., or at least an hour faster than the best train time now made between the two cities.

The 12-car trains will include chair cars, parlor car, parlor-observation car, dining car and tavern car, powered with streamline steam locomotives, it was stated. They will be air-conditioned throughout. Each train will have a capacity of 465 passengers.

The new trains, called the Daylight, will be colorful in keeping with the region through which they will operate, according to the announcement. The cars will have extra wide windows to facilitate sightseeing.

Serious Books for Flippant Friends Advised in Correcting 'Starved Sides'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — All persons tend to succumb to occupational peculiarities, Miss Margery Fry, president of the Society of Juvenile Courts Probation Officers, recently told social workers belonging to that society.

Lawyers, for instance, succumb to an attitude of "perpetual omnipotence," she declared. Clergymen succumb to what is known as "a voice." Schoolmasters develop an habitual disinterestedness which precludes the devotion of thought to anything other than "their boys."

And with social workers, she warned, the danger lies in two special directions. They find it increasingly difficult to recognize the crucial point at which their own business ends and other people's begins, and they meet an extraordinary temptation to judge everything from a moral point of view.

Everyone, Miss Fry said, tends to have what might be called "starved sides," and a starved side is one thing that causes occupational peculiarities. It is especially unfortunate in the case of social workers because it raises an obstacle in dealing with other people.

As an immediate help to the situation, she suggested a greater discrimination in the matter of giving presents. Do not, she said, give people presents which relate to their work. Always presuppose that a friend is the very opposite of what he thinks himself to be.

Give candies or trinkets to a serious-minded friend; to a flippant friend give a book—rather a serious one. For an extremely feminine friend choose a tool, even if she cannot use it. Each will be pleased. Each will be flattered, although they will never admit it.

Besides which, nobody can measure the influence of an incongruous gift in upsetting fixed ideas and loosening prejudices.

Grand Jury Dismisses PWA Fraud Charges

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., July 25 (AP)—A Federal grand jury yesterday found no basis for charges that a conspiracy to defraud the Government of PWA money existed in either the Niagara Falls or Buffalo sewer projects.

Reporting after hearing 14 witnesses, the grand jury returned no-bills in both cases. William W. Barron, attorney of the Department of Justice in Washington, presented the testimony. The basis of the investigation of the $15,000,000 Buffalo project, Mr. Barron said, was an affidavit by Joseph H. Acheson, representative of a New York Engineering firm originally retained as consulting engineers and later ousted by the sewer authority.

Washington Stands at Top Of Living Cost Survey List

WASHINGTON, July 25 (AP)—Administration investigators reported yesterday that the cost of living for a family of moderate means is higher in Washington than in 58 other representative cities.

A study conducted by the Works Progress Administration, in co-operation with the bureau of labor statistics, showed that expenses of a family of four in Mobile, Ala., where costs were lowest, were 79.4 per cent of those in Washington.

The study was based on prices in May, 1935, but Miss Margaret L. Stecker, who made the study, said "there have been no significant price changes since that time."

High rents, she said, were responsible for the heavier cost of living in Washington, which stood at 100, followed by San Francisco, 98, Minneapolis, 97.8, New York City, 97, Chicago, 95.6

"Food costs," she added, "were highest in Bridgeport, Conn.; clothing costs, in Butte, Montana; household operation costs, in Sioux Falls, S. D. Rents were lowest in Portland, Ore.; food costs, in Cedar Rapids, Iowa; clothing costs, in Dallas; household operation costs, in Houston; and miscellaneous costs in Sioux Falls."

Explaining that no individual families had been questioned, Miss Stecker said the survey was based on a standard of living for a worker of small means as follows:

"A moderate active man and woman, a boy age 13, and a girl age 8. The man wears overalls at his work; no household assistance of any kind; social opportunities are simple.

"This family's food is an adequate diet at minimum cost. They live in a house or apartment with water and sewer connections, private indoor bath and toilet, in at least a fair state of repair.

"They have gas and electricity, a small radio but no automobile; they may read a daily paper, go to the movies once a week and pay for their own medical care.

"Carfare, life insurance, necessary taxes and numerous incidental expenses are provided for."

The percentage of Washington costs in other cities was: Milwaukee, 95.6; Boston, 95.3; Cleveland, 95.1; St. Louis, 94.3; Detroit, 92.2; Los Angeles, 92.5; Cincinnati, 92.4; Scranton, Penna., 92.1; Pittsburgh, 92; Bridgeport, Conn., 91.7; Albuquerque, N. M., 91.6; Baltimore, 91.6; Philadelphia, 91.4; Newark, N. J., 91.2; Rochester, N. Y., 90.6; Sioux Falls, S. D., 90.6; Tucson, Ariz., 90.6; Butte, Mont., 90.4; Portland, Maine, 90.3; Peoria, Ill., 89.7; Atlanta, 89.4; Richmond, Va., 89.3; Fall River, Mass., 89.2; Omaha, 88.9; Buffalo, N. Y., 88.9; Norfolk, Va., 88.6; Spokane, Wash., 88.1; Manchester, N. H., 87.9; Denver, 87.8; Kansas City, Mo., 87.7; Providence, R. I., 87.6; Salt Lake City, 87.6; Binghamton, N. Y., 87.2; Seattle, 86.9; Portland, Ore., 86.6; New Orleans, 86.6; Memphis, 86; Winston-Salem, N. C., 86; Oklahoma City, 85.9; Jacksonville, 85.6; Louisville, 85.5; Houston, 84.8; Indianapolis, 84.4; Columbia, S. C., 83.9; Dallas, 83.8; Clarksburg, W. Va., 83.7; Cedar Rapids, Iowa, 83.5; Columbus, Ohio, 83; Birmingham, Ala., 82.2; Knoxville, Tenn., 82.1; El Paso Texas 81; Little Rock 80.1; Wichita, Kan., 79.6; Mobile, Ala., 79.4.

San Sebastian Held Objective of Rebels

(Continued from Page 1)

for the rebel cause was observed, apparently in the firm belief that Madrid soon will be in rebel hands.

It was equally apparent that the Fascists might find the approach to the capital city from the northern side far more difficult than they anticipated.

Realizing that defeat now means their ruin, the Popular Front forces were reported to have fortified passes in the Guadarrama Mountains with every instrument of war at their command.

Hopes that events within Madrid itself might compel the retreat of the mountain defenders formed the basis of the Fascist military strategy.

All points en route from the French frontier to this city, it was found, were alive with the hope that Madrid would be entered today by the rebels. With this hope now dead, keeping up the civilian morale was one of the Fascists' chief worries.

Elaborate talk was heard of a new provisional government for Spain. Printed pamphlets on "La Junta de Defense Nacional" as it is called, were being distributed.

U. S. Citizens Rescued From War-Racked Spain Now Safe in France

PARIS, July 25 (AP)—American, British and French vessels, co-operating today in the evacuation of refugees from Spain, brought more than 3000 foreigners, including United States citizens, from the scene of civil war.

The American Export Liner Exeter steamed to Marseilles bearing 162 American refugees and other nationals from Barcelona, while the U. S. S. Oklahoma arrived at Bilbao and the Coast Guard Cutter Cayuga stood by at San Sebastian.

The French liners Djenne and Chella have already taken more than 2000 foreigners from Barcelona to Marseilles. British and French warships carried approximately 1200 persons from San Sebastian to near-by French ports.

Hallett Johnson, counselor of the United States Embassy in Madrid, reported to the Embassy here that there were no casualties among United States nationals in San Sebastian.

ROME, July 25 (AP)—The American Consul at Barcelona has asked the Italian Consul for permission to use the steamer Principessa Maria to evacuate American refugees from Barcelona, it was announced here today. The Italian official has consented.

Trade Boom Slated To Pay Drought Cost

(Continued from Page 1)

next fall." It forecast an abnormal fall pickup. It still insisted lengthened working hours following end of NRA had reduced employment pickup.

Long-Range Program Of Drought Aid Begun

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (AP)—New parleys for immediate and long-range aid were called today as more crop lands of the South and West were added to the emergency drought relief area.

Amid weather forecasts of helpful rains in some parts of the corn belt, Kansas suffered new high temperatures yesterday.

Latest developments in the drought situation:

1. Morris L. Cooke, chairman of President Roosevelt's Great Plains drought committee, called a conference for Sept. 23-24 as part of a long-range relief program.

2. The WPA announced that Administrator Harry L. Hopkins would confer with the President at Campobello Island, N. B., Tuesday.

3. The Agriculture Department drought committee added 55 counties in four states—Kansas, Georgia, Missouri and South Dakota—to the emergency list.

4. The weather bureau at Chicago forecast widespread local showers from the Dakotas eastward through western Indiana and south through Missouri, but saw little hope for quick relief from the heat wave in Kansas, Nebraska and South Dakota.

The plan of Mr. Cooke, Rural Electrification Administrator, involves engineering projects at the sources of streams, so devised as to capture as much of the rainfall as possible and to prevent it from racing off to the seas.

General Classified

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BIG COMMISSIONS selling personal Christmas cards and stationery. Special low priced line personal humorous cards. New 21 folder $1 assortment. 100% profit. Bonuses. Gift Wrapping. Humorous, Etching, DeLuxe, Everyday boxes. Free samples. Wallace Brown, Inc., 225 Fifth Ave., Dept. 113, New York.

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THE new fascinating educational game for children; salespeople offered good profits; every teacher or parent a prospect; retails $1.00 plus postage; write for circular and information. TIMELY CIRCULATING CO., 125 West 33rd St., New York City.

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Local Classified

United States and Canada

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FINE FURNITURE from wealthy estates and interior decorators. New Simmons bedding, studio beds at Great Savings. Contents of homes purchased. Lloyds, 239 East 60th, N.Y.C.

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GIRL wanted to work in dental office; must be able to typewrite; Christian Scientist preferred; state qualifications. Write Box H-27, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

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473 Waltham Street, West Newton, Mass., for permanent or temporary guests; care if needed; booklets W N 3384.
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AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

Local Classified

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HOUSE IN SWAMPSCOTT, MASS., FOR RENT Four bedrooms, long living room with fireplace, dining room and large kitchen; situated on hill behind New Ocean House; garage; near bathing beach; stone porch, screened or glassed in; steam heat; lot 60 by 90 feet; rent $45 monthly. Box A-50, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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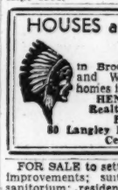
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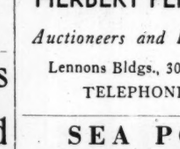

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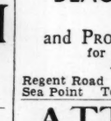

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Daily Features

WHO with a little cannot be content,
Endures an everlasting punishment.
—HERRICK

Monitor Movie Guide

'The Green Pastures' Comes Satisfyingly to the Screen

Rex Ingram as 'De Lawd' in 'The Green Pastures'

The Big House (Metro)—Revival of a film dealing with American prison conditions, which through story compromises misses being the critical document it might have been. Chester Morris, Leila Hyams, Wallace Beery.

Border Flight (Paramount)—Fair program filler, with the Coast Guard brought in as background for the romance of the girl, the loyal service man and the disgruntled one, completing the triangle along the familiar route in which cheapie redeems himself by a brave deed. John Howard, Grant Withers, Frances Farmer.

Dancing Lady (Metro)—Revival of Joan Crawford's exuberant musical with the emphasis on dancing. Clark Gable, Franchot Tone, May Robson, Robert Benchley, Ted Healy, Fred Astaire.

Easy Money (Invincible)—Persons not fed up on film gangsters will find this an exciting melodrama about racketeers who defraud insurance companies, and are pretty brutal in their methods. Onslow Stevens, Kay Linaker.

The Green Pastures (Warner)—Marc Connelly's fable based upon a devout, unschooled Negro idea of the events of the Old Testament brought to the screen with discretion under the author's eye, with Rex Ingram in a quietly sincere impersonation of "de Lawd" and the Hall Johnson choir chanting spirituals appropriate to the chief incidents. A carefully chosen company attains to an ensemble in this presentation, which is steadily moving in its reverential naïveté.

The Last Outlaw (Radio)—Harry Carey saves this with the aid of those other reliables of the mustang melodramas—Hoot Gibson, Tom Tyler and Henry B. Walthall. A reformed outlaw assists the forces of law and order and makes clear the road for an unsuspensive romance. The script should have been better, and the song could have been omitted without loss. Margaret Callahan.

Navy Born (Republic)—Fair melodrama with comic interludes involving the efforts of three navy men to care for the motherless child of a pal. The kidnapers are defeated in the end, thanks to a squadron of naval aviators. William Gargan, Claire Dodd.

The Poor Little Rich Girl (20th-Fox)—The old play about the wealthy child who didn't have any fun remodeled to enable Shirley Temple to do new dances and songs as a youngster who seeks adventure outside her cheerless nursery, is saved from kidnapers and becomes a radio star. Alice Faye, Jack Haley, Gloria Stuart.

And So They Were Married (Columbia)—The romance of a widow and a widower for a time amusingly obstructed by their children. Melville Douglas, Mary Astor, Edith Fellows, Jackie Moran.

White Fang (20th-Fox)—Sequel to "The Call of the Wild" that is not helped by its routine melodramatic story of Klondike mining, and needs all the appeal that Jean Muir and Michael Whalen have for their followings.

[This guide printed Saturdays.]

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

AN ALEXANDRIA, Va., reader thinks that the harder crypts are not always difficult, and the easy ones are not always easy. Saturday being the day for the more—or less—difficult crypts, this reader's crypt is printed today, and readers may decide for themselves just how difficult it may be.

RZRQGAIQCF EICMZ QKVPDKQ-QIBCWD JVU TGIFG, KIUAVWZ, TUVRTGUCQZ, MVIER FVWRQIWQ HMGRRCWDR YW TVWEGUGU.

2. Letter Changing

JUDGING from a few answers that have come in on the letter-changing puzzles, some readers do not thoroughly understand what is meant by "changing only one letter at a time." For example, it is stated that HEAT may be changed to WAVE in three moves: Heat, Tear, Wear, Wave. While one letter only in each word has been substituted, the other letters have been changed in their positions. In these Letter Changing puzzles, only one letter should be changed—THE OTHERS REMAINING IN THEIR SAME POSITIONS. Following this rule, try changing the word sent in by a Melrose Highlands, Mass., reader: HOME to AWAY. "If you can do it in less than a dozen moves you are a fast worker," says this reader.

3. Tongue Twister

THE following comes from a Huntington Park, Calif., reader: Three gray geese went in the green grass. Gray were the geese, green was the grass.

4. Letter Juggling

A DARDANELLE, Calif., reader suggests the juggling or transposing of the following letters to form three different seven-letter words:

ANIGERT

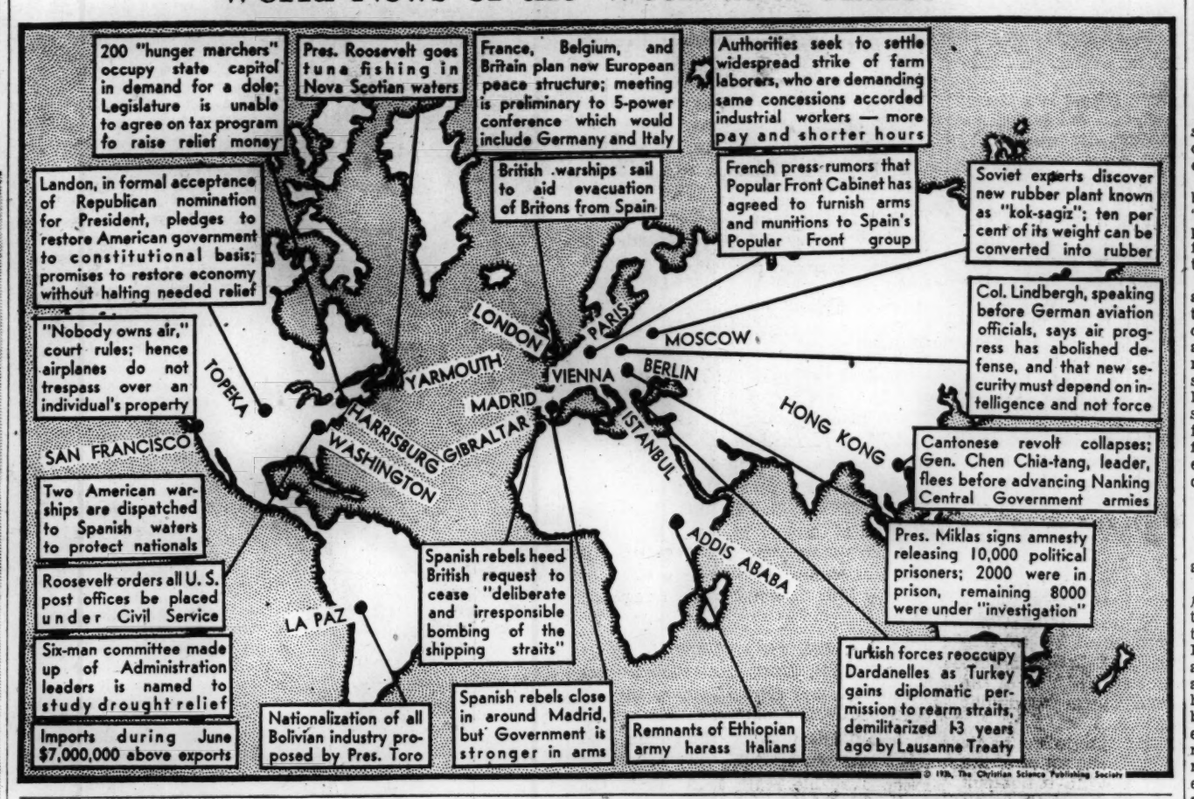
5. Phonetic Rebus

A FARGO N. D., puzzler submits the following as representing a name, phonetically, in rebus form:

10
What you behold, relate
Then will you name a Southern State.

(Answers Appear Among Advertisements)

World News of the Week at a Glance


200 "hunger marchers" occupy state capitol in demand for a dole; Legislature is unable to agree on tax program to raise relief money
Pres. Roosevelt goes tuna fishing in Nova Scotian waters
France, Belgium, and Britain plan new European peace structure; meeting is preliminary to 5-power conference which would include Germany and Italy
Authorities seek to settle widespread strike of farm laborers, who are demanding same concessions accorded industrial workers — more pay and shorter hours
Landon, in formal acceptance of Republican nomination for President, pledges to restore American government to constitutional basis; promises to restore economy without halting needed relief
British warships sail to aid evacuation of Britons from Spain
French press rumors that Popular Front Cabinet has agreed to furnish arms and munitions to Spain's Popular Front group
Soviet experts discover new rubber plant known as "kok-sagiz"; ten per cent of its weight can be converted into rubber
"Nobody owns air," court rules; hence airplanes do not trespass over an individual's property
Col. Lindbergh, speaking before German aviation officials, says air progress has abolished defense, and that new security must depend on intelligence and not force
Cantonese revolt collapses; Gen. Chen Chia-tang, leader, flees before advancing Nanking Central Government armies
Pres. Miklas signs amnesty releasing 10,000 political prisoners; 2000 were in prison, remaining 8000 were under "investigation"
Turkish forces reoccupy Dardanelles as Turkey gains diplomatic permission to rearm straits, demilitarized 13 years ago by Lausanne Treaty
Two American warships are dispatched to Spanish waters to protect nationals
Roosevelt orders all U. S. post offices be placed under Civil Service
Six-man committee made up of Administration leaders is named to study drought relief
Imports during June $7,000,000 above exports
Nationalization of all Bolivian industry proposed by Pres. Toro
Spanish rebels heed British request to cease "deliberate and irresponsible bombing of the shipping straits"
Spanish rebels close in around Madrid, but Government is stronger in arms
Remnants of Ethiopian army harass Italians
LONDON
PARIS
MOSCOW
VIENNA
BERLIN
YARMOUTH
MADRID
GIBRALTAR
HARRISBURG
WASHINGTON
SAN FRANCISCO
TOPEKA
ISTANBUL
HONG KONG
ADDIS ABABA
LA PAZ

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Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Patty Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Sewing Artists

THIS game has been found very interesting and amusing, and every guest can take part in the contest:

Cut muslin squares about three inches square. Write one name of anything you wish on each square, such as Horse, House, Cup and Saucer, Auto, Hat, Cat, etc. Furnish each guest with a needle and thread. The game is to sew an outline of the object which each one's square of cloth calls for. Judges will decide the best effort made. About fifteen minutes is allowed.—

N. J. C., Inglewood, Calif.

Rising

I HELD it truth, with him* who sings
To one clear harp in divers tones,
That men may rise on stepping-stones
Of their dead selves to higher things.

—*Tennyson.*

*The poet's reference is to Goethe.

In Lighter Vein

Took the Razor

The following story is about a certain Scotchman who returned to his native land after a 30-year absence. Preparatory to his leaving America he wrote and asked his brothers to meet him at the station, and upon his arrival at the home town was met by two bearded men whom he had difficulty in recognizing.

"Why the beards?" he asked.

"Dinna ye remember, Donald?" replied they. "You took the razor with you."—*Wall Street Journal.*

Go Very Barefoot

Little Beth was watching mother bathe baby sister.

"I like to see baby sister take her bath," she confided. "I like to see her go barefoot all over."

Long Count

Professor: "I believe I have discovered a new star, Miss Brown."

Miss Brown: "How interesting! But you won't be sure, I suppose, until you've counted all the others?"—*Humorist.*

Turning the Tables

A man in search of a quiet holiday set out in a small sailing boat, his only equipment consisting of provisions and a wireless set. He sailed serenely for several days, until at last he sighted one of those liners which resemble small towns rather than ships. The appearance of the little boat created excitement on board the liner, which slowed down.

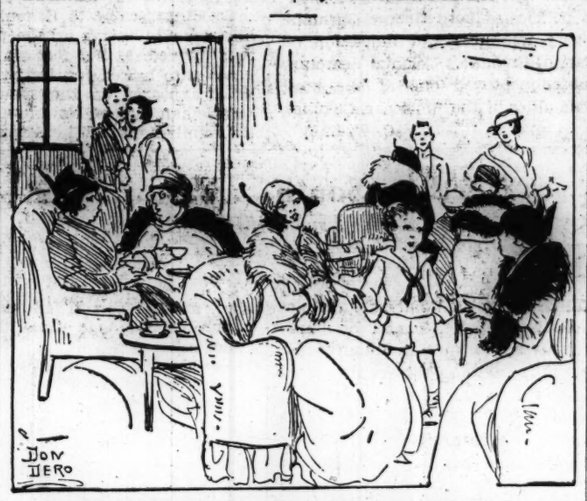
The captain was wondering whether it was a matter of going to the rescue when the holiday maker moved to his transmitter and tapped out the message, "Is there anything I can do for you?"—*London Observer.*

Hm-m!

The morning after the banquet during the Democratic convention in Philadelphia, a prominent Republican thus greeted an equally well-known Democrat:

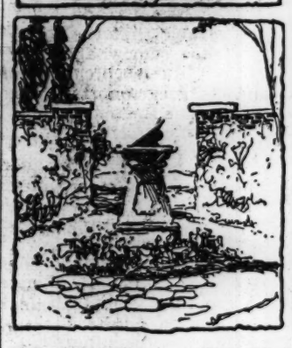
"I understand there were some Republicans at the banquet last night."

"Oh, yes," said the Democrat genially. "One waited on me."



Every time his mother presented a four-year-old to any one at an afternoon musicale recently, she remarked, "This is his anniversary." Naturally, each guest inquired of the little fellow, "How old are you?" and the reply invariably came, "I'm four years old." After perhaps the thirtieth introduction, the lad replied, patiently, "I'm *still* four."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



Gasoline Stations 'Fill Up' Horses

[Flint Daily Journal]

Flint, Mich.

HORSES will be regular and welcome visitors at 1800 Michigan gasoline stations this summer as the result of a brief conference in Detroit this week between officials of a large refining company and a representative of the Michigan Humane Society.

By official edict, horses are now endowed with full rights and privileges to stroll into any White Star Mobilgas station and receive a bucketful of cool fresh water on the house.

The privilege is not restricted to horses of any particular type. Thoroughbred saddle horses, not-so-thoroughly bred work horses, nags, plugs and just plain horses are all on an equal footing so far as the drinks are concerned.

Brevities

Punch: The announcement that the famous White Horse Hill in Berkshire is to be preserved puts an end to the fear that it might be allowed to go to America.

Detroit News: Dining-room help, on strike in Riviera hotels, merely sat down and waited. It is a fine thing that these fellows occasionally get the patron's point of view.

St. Louis Star-Times: A white-collar man is one who purrs with pride when he does some simple mechanical job like repairing a lamp cord.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Absolution — *Ab-so-lu'-shun* (*a* short, *o* as in obey, first *u* long, second *u* clipped-short; secondary emphasis on first syllable).

This word is derived from a combination of the Latin roots *ab*, "from," and *solvere*, "to loose." A person who is absolved is loosed from that which bound him; and this loosing is termed "absolution."

"Absolution" has a strong ecclesiastical flavor, and is usually applied to the setting free from guilt, sin, or penalty; and the rite is commonly administered by the one, or the representative of that one, who was sinned against or to whom the violated oath was made. In a broad sense, "absolution" suggests a merciful Deity, and penitent man freed from the bondage of sin and re-established in the rights of innocence.

Absorption—It is an *s*, not a *z*.

Affluence—*Af'-lu-ense* (*a* short, *u* as in *u*nite, *e* clipped-short).

The Latin roots *ad*, "to," and *fluere*, "to flow," lie back of our interesting word "affluence"; and from these we can readily see that the English word embodies the idea of a constant flowing toward—that is, a constant supply, which is not hoarded but goes on and on in bringing happiness to others. For example, one could never call a miser "affluent," no matter how much money he possessed. "Affluence," then, implies generous giving as well as plenteous possessing.

Amplitude — *Am'-plih-tude* (*a* short, *i* clipped-short, *u* long).

This word, like "ample," is derived from the Latin *amplus*, "large"; and we use it in the sense of "largeness, fullness, abundance." It connotes an adequate and plentiful supply for every need.

Certain—End it *-tin.*

Contrition—*Kon-trish'-un* (*o* and *u* clipped-short, *i* short).

According to its Latin derivation, "contrition" (*con*, "with," *terere*, "to rub") means literally "rubbing together"—hence bruising or crushing. And it is in this figurative sense, which we might better describe as a state of being humbly penitent, that we most often use our English word.

"Contrition" relates to conscience; for example, one is properly contrite after violating a moral or divine ordinance. "Remorse" hints of a gnawing of guilt upon the thought, but has little suggestion of the expectancy of forgiveness. "Contrition," on the other hand, connotes true penitence for wrongdoing, a penitence growing out of love for God. Humility as well as penitence characterizes one who is contrite; and a sincere desire to be worthy of divine favor is predominant.

Ecclesiastical—The first vowel is short.

Ephraim—*E'-fray-im* (*e* long, *a* as in *a*ha*o*tic, *i* short).

Ezekiel—Preferably three syllables, *E-zeek'-yel.*

Gavest—Two syllables.

Hecatomb—Preferably *hek'-a-tom* (*e* and *o* short, *a* as in sof*a*).

On state occasions of great rejoicing, the ancient Greeks and Romans used to offer up to their gods sacrifices of hundreds of oxen or cattle at a time. The Greeks, in fact, had a word, *hekatombe*, which specifically designated a sacrifice of 100 oxen; it was compounded of *hekaton*, "hundred," and *bous*, "ox." In the course of time the word came to be applied to any sacrifice or slaughter of a large number of victims; and our English word is not infrequently used in a sense indicating an extravagantly large, showy, or wordy sacrifice, offering, or ritualistic observance.

Homage—The *h* is preferably sounded.

Ineffable—*In-ef'-a-bl* (*i* and *e* short, *a* as in sof*a*).

This word represents a combination of the Latin *in*, "not," *ex*, "out," and *fari*, "to speak"; thus, literally, it means "not to speak out," or, as we occasionally apply it, "not to be spoken or uttered irreverently"—this significance is intended when we refer, for example, to "the ineffable name of God."

"Ineffable," however, may be used to characterize anything that seems to the speaker to be great or wonderful to the point that it is difficult for him to express his admiration or pleasure. It implies a pleasurable or joyous reaction, while "unspeakable," with which "ineffable" is frequently compared, is usually applied to unpleasant things.

"Ineffable" may mean joyously indescribable, both actually and figuratively; but it is chiefly used to indicate that which is felt so deeply that mere words cannot touch it.

Morale — *Mo-rahl'* (*o* as in obey, *a* preferably as in ask—*a* "two-dot" as in arm is second choice).

"Morale," like "moral," is derived from the Latin *moralis*, "relating to conduct," from *mos (moris)*, "manners, customs, ways of life." We use it in the sense of "moral or mental behavior or condition as regards courage, confidence, enthusiasm, etc." Incidentally, it has been referred to as "the physical stiffening of the backbone in response to the mental stimulus or belief in someone or something." To raise the morale is to inspire with courage, cheer, enthusiasm, faith; and, fortunately, the morale of a group may as easily be raised as that of an individual.

Seest, seeth—Two syllables.

Stereotype—The first *e* is preferably short, *ster'-e-o-tipe* (second *e* as in create, *o* as in obey, *i* long; secondary emphasis on last syllable).

This word, which is so familiar in the newspaper business, was coined from the Greek roots *stereos*, "solid, firm," and *typos*, "impression, mold." A "stereotype" is a plate or cast made by taking an impression from plaster or wood pulp (which has previously received the impression from the type), and reproducing it in metal—perhaps a cylindrical plate for a press. From this stereotyped plate thousands of copies may be printed.

We occasionally speak of phrases, ideas, manners, or actions as stereotyped when they are molded according to some fixed plan or are presented over and over in a prescribed and unvarying style. Stereotyped ideas can never get out of a rut.

Unerring—*Un-ur'-ing* (first *u* short, second as in urn, *i* short).

Vanquish — *Vang'-kwish* (vowels short).

Daily Anecdote

Practicing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A YOUNG preacher who lived with a fellow clergyman made it a point to go to his room at stated times and to practice pulpit oratory. His enthusiastic efforts resounded through the house. Upon one occasion when Phillips Brooks happened to visit in his home the young orator was holding forth.

"Gracious me!" exclaimed the bishop. "Pray what might that be?"

"Calm yourself, bishop," replied his friend. "That is only young D—— practicing what he preaches."

Facts About the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

New Wine in Old Bottles

IN THE seventeenth verse of the ninth chapter of Matthew, the Master gives one of his clear and vivid illustrations from the everyday life of the people whom he addressed, reminding them that they would never think of putting new wine in what our Common Version translates as "old bottles."

The point of the illustration is lost if we think of the reference as being to "bottles" in the modern sense. In Palestine the skins of animals, especially of the kid, goat, cow, or buffalo, were tanned and used for carrying liquids. A "new" (i. e. fresh or untanned) skin would be capable of distending when the new wine fermented, while an "old skin" being no longer elastic, would tear, with the result that "the wine runneth out, and the bottles (skins) perish" (Matt. 9:17).

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

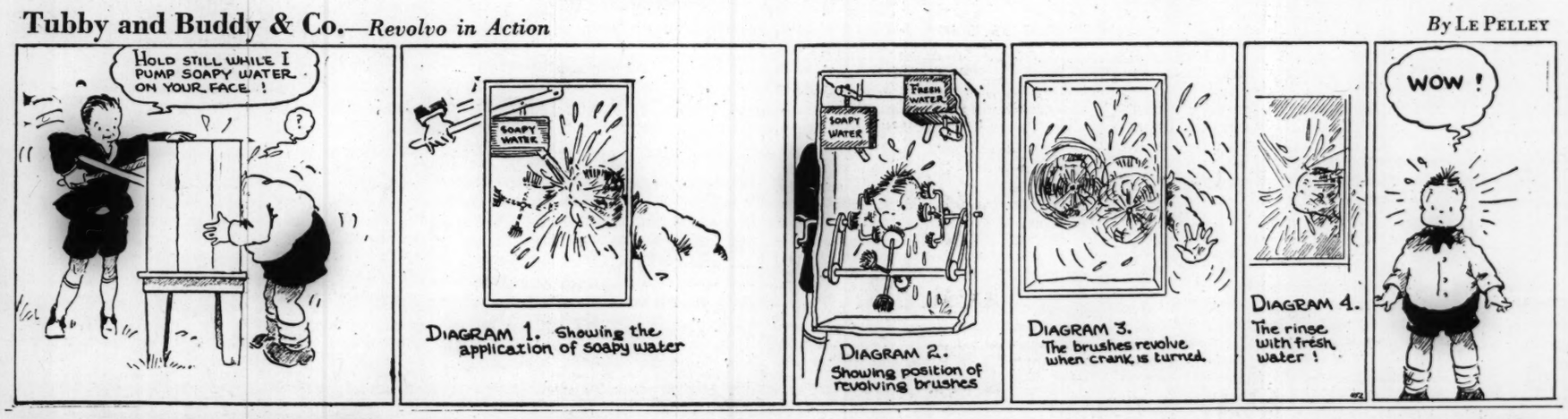
Sunday School Funds

Question: The bylaws of our society state: "The treasurer shall take charge of all moneys of this society." At a business meeting of members, it was voted that the Sunday school take charge of its own money. Is this proper, or is the Sunday school considered part of the society?

Answer: The Sunday school is a subordinate body, under the jurisdiction of the society. The motion described is out of order, since it conflicts with the rule in the bylaws.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Revolvo in Action*

By LE PELLEY


HOLD STILL WHILE I PUMP SOAPY WATER ON YOUR FACE !
SOAPY WATER
DIAGRAM 1. Showing the application of soapy water
FRESH WATER
SOAPY WATER
DIAGRAM 2. Showing position of revolving brushes
DIAGRAM 3. The brushes revolve when crank is turned.
DIAGRAM 4. The rinse with fresh water !
WOW !

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Goat to the Rescue*

By THE HAGERS

WE CRAWLED TO THE CREVASSE'S EDGE AND SAW TED SITTING ON A LEDGE.
"LOST SOMETHING, FRIENDS?" I TURNED TO NOTE BEHIND US STOOD A MOUNTAIN GOAT.
"I'M GLAD YOU CAME; WE'VE JUST LOST TED!" "GIVE ME A ROPE," THE GOAT THEN SAID.
THREE TUGS, AND TED WAS ON HIS FEET. HIS FIRST WORDS WERE, "WHEN DO WE EAT?"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Forks in Spain's Road

"A RED COMMITTEE," came the jolting report as the Spanish revolt worsened, "has been formed in Madrid. Its purpose presumably is to take over the Government if it collapses." The specter of a first Communist state in Western Europe thereupon stalked through dispatches and editorial comment. Was this, then, the decisive, head-on conflict between Fascism and Communism in Spain? Were there only these two extreme alternatives?

To begin with, such a desperate situation is not impossible. "Spain," Lenin has been quoted as saying, "will be the second world Communist state." The words crackled in the rifle shots over Spain these last days, and pulled like magnets when men's control over themselves snapped.

Largo Caballero, veteran trade union leader, may become Lenin's chief imitator in Spain. His large following of workers and farmers has gradually become more radical, and Largo Caballero's personal shift toward the left is watched with the utmost interest. In April, he told Louis Fischer that "he differed little from the Communists." And in even more candid mood, he is cited as saying: "Azaña (the able moderate Republican leader, now President of Spain) is but the Kerensky of Spain. I am the Lenin!"

Largo Caballero made no pretense of granting any more than temporary support to the moderate leftist, constitutional government. He was merely waiting for the time when Socialist-Communist power might exceed the apparently declining power of moderate control. Thereupon, said his recent manifesto in substance: Dictatorship of the proletariat is a necessary stage during the transition from the capitalist to the Socialist state.

This labor-peasant trend along the slippery path to dictatorship is of the first importance. For together with the Comintern Communists (there is a lesser Trotzkyite group in Spain which doesn't number cohesion among its qualities), here is probably the most formidable, single resolute unit in Spain.

The decision of the leaders of this potential bloc comes nearest to being a key to the situation. In the face of the dreaded fascist coup, they hoped to advance the day of revolution, and make a direct play for proletarian dictatorship. Or they could band together with the entire constitutional popular front, against the common fascist enemy.

All available evidence suggests that up to the time of the revolt, Largo Caballero and the Communists were not planning immediate seizure of power. They were not ready. Both groups appeared to be firmly proceeding under the new policy of the Third International—that of temporary union with bourgeois elements to stand solidly against Fascism. Bulletins up to the present writing, except for vague mention of a "Red Committee," contain no adequate evidence that the rebellion has forced the hand of the Socialist-Communist group, and caused it to pull out from under the constitutional government. To the contrary, the bulk of the evidence would seem to indicate a popular front more firm than ever.

Unless secret plans or stampeding panic should change this trend, the sands of the constitutional government have not run out, nor is it accurate to say at this time that the choice of Spain includes only the extremes of Fascism and worker dictatorship. It would now seem more likely that the Socialists-Communists are not ready to strike. It is even conceivable that the Government will be liberated somewhat, if it succeeds in crushing the rebellion thoroughly, so as to satisfy the extremists with more vigorous reform. The Spaniard would like to avoid dictatorship either from left or right if it can in any way be managed.

Stealing Their Thunder

BIG American steel companies apparently have decided that one way to avoid a strike is to give labor some of the things it wants without a strike. This may prove also a way to avoid having an industrial-type steel workers union under the domination of John L. Lewis.

Employees of the United States Steel Corporation and several other companies, it is announced, will receive time and a half for overtime above eight hours a day six days a week, when operations reach that stage. This revival of a rule which prevailed from 1918 to 1921 was in response to a petition from the workers through the employees' representation plan—in other words, the company union.

Steel officials point out that the question has been under negotiation for several weeks and say the decision has no relation to the unionization drive of the committee for industrial organization, headed by Mr. Lewis. Nevertheless it has the effect of saying to the steel workers, "See, you can get some concessions from the company without paying union dues." And one may be permitted a doubt whether the request would have been granted so surely and so promptly if the threat of unionization had not been in the offing. As it is, union organizers find a little of the wind taken out of their sails.

This may be the time-honored maneuver of heading off labor with a small concession lest a big one be forced, but the steel industry is also at pains to try to convince its worker that he already is pretty well off in the general matter of wages. The Iron and Steel Institute shows that steel employees, by Department of Labor figures, earned in March $4.13 a week more than average employees in other industries, and twice as much as steel workers on an average in other countries.

If these developments in the American steel industry indicate a purpose to conciliate labor and to let employee representation really represent, the change is in a salutary direction, and the test between the company union and the industrial union will be, now more than ever, a matter for close judgment rather than passion.

Whose Air Is It?

ANYONE who retires to the country to escape the hubbub of urban existence only to be disturbed by the roar of engines as planes follow the air lane which passes over his roof has no redress. He must "take it" or get out.

That is the only implication possible from a recent ruling of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. The owners of the property close to an airport claimed they owned 150 feet of air over it. The airplanes, leaving and arriving at the airport, flew through that space, and the property owners sued for damages for trespass. Justice Bert E. Haney declared:

> The sky has no definite location, and, like the sea, is incapable of private ownership. The owner of land owns as much of the air above him as he uses, but only so long as he uses it. All that lies beyond belongs to the world.

The case presents an interesting phase of the mounting complexities inventions bring to modern existence. Legal minds will probably work out new legislation to meet new conditions. Certainly it seems that some equitable adjustment satisfactory to airmen and landsmen will eventually have to be made. Traffic restrictions have been imposed in Europe forbidding foreign airmen to fly over another country's territory.

It is fast becoming almost impossible to look up without seeing an airplane. Few are the homes where the approaching drone of the aerial combustion engine is not familiar. It is not difficult to envisage the rapidly nearing day—and night—when its hum may definitely disturb.

Will the engineers overcome the difficulties which so far have prevented the silencing of motors before restive rural and suburban dwellers demand reasonable regulation?

Britain Revives the "Means Test"

A COMPROMISE, sound upon the whole, has just been reached by Mr. Stanley Baldwin's Government on what is known as the "means test," a question basic to the whole British system of state relief for unemployment and one which for more than a year has been in the very forefront of political controversy at Westminster.

The "means test" question concerns whether, and if so to what extent, relatives of anyone who has become permanently unemployed ought to be required to contribute to the cost of the relief that is required.

The British Government is of opinion that while the state is responsible for assuring adequate food, warmth and shelter for everybody unprovided with such necessaries, nevertheless the near relatives of anyone in distress also have a duty of their own. This duty is to relieve taxpayers often less well off than themselves, by contributing so far as their own resources reasonably allow, to the support of members of their own families.

An attempt was made by the British Cabinet last January to carry this theory into practice. But so many cases of resultant hardships were at once brought to light that the scheme was dropped almost immediately. Continuous attempts have since been made to reach a solution that should be fair to all concerned.

The new system retains the "means test" but gives to local authorities wide powers to meet hardships under it. It is drafted on a much more generous scale than that of the arrangement which failed eighteen months ago. It makes 200,000 unemployed persons somewhat better off than at present. In 60,000 cases, on the other hand, it reduces the amount of the state relief afforded, the net result being a small increase in the total annual amount which the taxpayer has to provide. It introduces order and some measure of uniformity where hitherto has been much confusion and a not inconsiderable measure of abuses.

There is still a sharp clash in the British political world between those who claim and those who deny the completeness of the liability of the state for the relief of workers unable to support themselves, but so far as it goes, the present scheme deserves commendation as a sincere and courageous attempt to deal with a great problem in no way confined to Great Britain. It is a step in the right direction, and as such should facilitate yet further advance.

ADVICES from Topeka say that women's dresses, dotted with sunflowers and elephants, are on display there. They would appear to be the last word in "party frocks."

British Naval History

Book News of the Day

PERHAPS the average reader may find somewhat tedious the reading of official letters taken from the Admiralty archives, but to the student of history THE SANDWICH PAPERS, 1771-1782, Vol. 3 (London: Barnes and Owens; The Navy Records Society. 25s. 6d.) offer some interesting sidelights on England's struggle for naval supremacy at a period when her enemies included France, Spain and the American Colonies.

The exchange of correspondence between Lord Sandwich and Admiral Sir Charles Hardy and other naval commanders plainly reveals the desperate efforts made to bring the British Fleet up to a strength sufficient to meet the combined enemy squadrons.

The ever-present menace of an enemy across the Channel, together with the problem of protecting the West Indies and blockading American ports, was a task calling for a far larger force than the First Sea Lord had at his command.

* * *

Furthermore, the unseaworthy condition of many ships necessitated their withdrawal for reconditioning, thereby complicating the maintenance of a fleet in being. The urgency of the situation demanded the drafting into service of every available craft to augment the forces guarding the Channel approaches and patrolling the West Indies stations.

The obvious reluctance of certain members of the Government to place these scanty reserves at the disposal of the Admiral was dictated in no small measure by their wholesome respect for the exploits of one, John Paul Jones. Latter-day history furnishes a close parallel to this policy of raising a bogey as an excuse for the retention of an unnecessarily large reserve force. . . .

* * *

The dispatch of Rodney to the West Indies and his subsequent successes materially aided the British cause in this theater of war, though his intolerant attitude toward his subordinate commanders militated against a greater success.

There is basis for speculation as to what the outcome might have been had the aggressive policy proposed by Sir George Collier, in support of Sir Henry Clinton, been put into effect; but it came to naught through the weak and vacillating policies of Lord George Germain. This very weakness and indecision on the part of England's Colonial Secretary undoubtedly proved one of the most valuable allies of the American Colonies.

C. W. E. M.

Castles in Spain

Lewis in Milwaukee Journal

Ginger "Belongs"

A MAN in dirty overalls lurched out of the tumble-down house and walked over to the pen. "Want to buy a dog, mister?" he asked hopefully. "I'll sell 'em cheap. Got too many now."

"How do you manage to get rid of them all?" inquired the Master.

"Oh, I sell most of them to the road, cheap," the man drawled. "What I don't get rid of that way the Lab. man takes off my hands at $3 a head. He buys 'em for the doctors to experiment on. Got an order for five right now. Husky ones, they said. But I got plenty left. Want to buy one, mister?"

So Ginger came to Haven's End. The Mistress was sitting on the porch when they arrived. At her feet sat an impeccable wire-haired fox terrier. His name as it appeared on the show lists was, Gentleman Jim of Haven's End. But to the family he was "The Skipper." He did not move as Ginger rushed at him—a ball of dusty fur. The Mistress's control, however, was not up to The Skipper's. "Where on earth," she asked the Master, "and why?"

All through the summer Ginger grew, if not always in favor, certainly in size. He was most happy when the Master let him go along for a walk. He would waddle ahead at a great rate while The Skipper followed, not a hair of his dignified whiskers ruffled. One day in the fall he watched, with a careful interest in his brown eyes, while bags were being put into the big car. He sat on the steps, quite still, even though he saw the Mistress get in and The Skipper jump up beside her. He made no sound as the Master slipped behind the wheel. He understood—he wasn't going.

* * *

It was a long winter but Ginger put in the time. Then one day, when he was sitting on the porch in the sun, the long familiar black car turned into the drive and he knew!

And what a summer followed! Even The Skipper unbent a little toward Ginger. Once in a while The Skipper would slip away on a private jaunt of his own and Ginger would tag along. About a mile and a half over the fields was an old deserted quarry. It was deep and the sides were rock strewn and steep. The bottom was a dark and dank pool made partly by rains and partly by an underground spring. It was here The Skipper's expeditions led, for the place was infested with rats. But Ginger did not share The Skipper's enthusiasm for this game of hide and seek which he never won since the rats could easily enough scramble into crevices where he was unable to follow.

The Mistress was about to get in the car when they discovered that The Skipper was gone. The Master whistled his special blast but there was no answering bark. Ginger sat on the steps, his head cocked, his tawny body motionless. The Master looked at him. "Where's The Skipper, Ginger?"

* * *

Ginger circled across the field. He knew where to go but the Master didn't; he was going the other way. At the edge of the trees he paused. Then slowly, crawling flat, he advanced, a growl mumbling in his throat. At the edge he peered over and on the other side he saw The Skipper. He had tried to get a rat that lived about six feet below the lip of the quarry. Going was easy but returning the soft earth crumbled under him and he was in danger of being swept into the pool below. Six inches above him, and beyond the reach of his paws, was a rough rock with a flat top. He waited helpless, not daring to move. Ginger's growl became louder and merged into a bark. He advanced once, twice and finally with the third attempt he forced himself, although everything within him but his will fought against it, down the slope out onto the rock. He wriggled to the edge and took The Skipper's collar in his teeth. His fifty pounds settled like steel against the boulder. He could hold on but he could not lift. Two hours later they found them.

The Mistress got in the car and The Skipper jumped into his place. Ginger sat on the steps and tried to look unconcerned. The Mistress moved The Skipper over. "Come on, Ginger!" she said. "Come on, boy," she repeated. In a flash he was in beside her. The Skipper was dignified. "Be impervious as I am," he seemed to say. But Ginger was wriggling all over. Now he knew he "belonged."

J. R.

North . . South . . East . . West

A True Self-Portrait

By Frank L. Perrin

IN THESE days of immediate contact by telephone, wireless, and the simultaneous appearance in hundreds of newspapers of action photographs transmitted as if by magic over land and sea, we form quick and sometimes inadequate judgments of events and persons. Rapid recurrences, new pictures, a medley of voices, a confusion of tongues, combine to hinder sober thought and deliberated judgment and appraisal. Unless we guard our thought more carefully than many of us do, there is more than a remote possibility that we may yield to influences and persuasions which tend to mislead and confuse. The human voice is an alluring instrument. Often we may lose the true import of what is said in enjoying and marveling at the cadence and reassuring tone of the speaker.

On the evening of the "notification" at Topeka millions of thoughtful and inquisitive listeners in America and throughout the world sat in serious and thoughtful contemplation while the nominee of the Republican Party read his acceptance address. We thus sequestered were far removed from the influences of the crowd. The lights were not seen. The music of the bands and the cheers of the multitude were but faint accompaniments. It was the voice of the nominee that all wished to hear. To the vast majority of those who listened, it gave them their first true mental picture of the man. To those who have met and talked with Governor Landon the voice came as a reassurance of earlier impressions and a reminder of that inherent sincerity and understanding which is characteristic of him.

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On the day following the address and in newspapers which printed the complete text, I read excerpts from editorials appearing simultaneously in newspapers published in many of the cities, large and small, throughout the United States. It is safe to assume that the majority of these comments, and indeed a vast majority of them, were written by editors who have never seen or met the speaker. But with hardly an exception, even among these writers whose comments appeared in opposition party organs, critics and commentators unquestionably had gained, as they listened or read, a quite correct and true mental picture of the man from the "prairie state."

I have a theory, which perhaps cannot at once be convincingly established, that sincerity, genuineness and honesty of purpose carry their own distinguishing hallmark. It is not insisted here that the speaker referred to has discovered the solution to all our political, economic and social problems. It is not the purpose here and now to even suggest that happy possibility. It is enough that he was able, though standing and speaking a thousand or three thousand miles distant from the homes where his voice was heard, to project through space a faithful and altogether satisfying concept of his character, his thought processes, his humility, all a part of his true self.

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In recent months I have come to know Governor Landon more intimately, perhaps, than many others know him. I have attempted, in this column and in somewhat more lengthy appraisals, to classify and catalogue his actual worth and strength, not entirely from the record of his accomplishments as public servant and administrator, but by those standards which we all apply in our daily contacts with those who come and go, in our offices, in our homes, and upon the street. So, as I listened, the miles separating Topeka from Boston meant little or nothing. We are all able, by some cherished process of orientation, to recall or reconstruct familiar scenes and places. Topeka, the southern façade of the Capitol, the broad streets, the cordial hospitality of the western people—all crowded before memory's eye and made a pleasant picture-background.

It is not unlikely that what it was sought to accomplish by the orderly and dignified program of events, and by the considered and understandable address there made, was realized in abundant measure. Governor Landon is no longer a stranger. He had previously delivered few public addresses. Probably he will not be heard many times during the campaign. He gives one the impression that he has nothing to sell. What he has he has generously offered to those who accept his homely and unvarnished philosophy.

The Wide Horizon

Tempting the Donkey

A BRITISH ONLOOKER'S DIARY

By Wickham Steed

AT AN Anglo-American conference of historians the other day, Prof. Arnold Toynbee suggested that our secular, modern civilization may be little more than an aimless attempt to do something which the ancient Greeks did much better. If so, he thought, we need not be surprised if something happens to send our secular civilization to perdition. He went so far as to say that the founding of the Christian church may have been the last historical event of real importance.

Like his father-in-law, the great Hellenic scholar Gilbert Murray, Professor Toynbee is steeped in the learning of the Greeks. Like him, too, he is imbued with the Christian ethic. Besides being a brilliant historian he is an earnest philosopher who ponders all things in a heart attuned to the deeper rhythms of the universe. In Berlin last spring he had some discourse with Herr Hitler, whose faith in a Germanic tribal deity had aroused his interest. Still there is no reason to suppose that he has changed the view of "tribe worship" which he expressed fifteen months ago. "This tribe worship," he wrote, "is a low form of religion and a disastrous one: but it is a religion all the same, and that is its strength." He added: "People will sacrifice themselves for a 'Third Reich,' or whatever the substitute idols may be, till they learn again to sacrifice themselves for the Kingdom of God."

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Beneath the shame and sense of humiliation that are deep in England today after the recoil of the League of Nations—under British leadership—from the minor sacrifices which they made—also under British leadership—in the hope of restraining Italian aggression, it is beginning to be felt that war will never be overcome until people are ready again to sacrifice themselves for a high ideal. For the moment this feeling is almost inarticulate. Our people are like sheep without a shepherd; and unless some worthy shepherd appears, with a gift of leadership, they may wander along bypaths till some deadly peril confronts them.

There is much talk of "reforming" the League. What is really needed is a reform of hearts and minds. There was much outcry against the "boorish" behavior of Dr. Greiser, the Nazi president of the Danzig Senate, early in July at Geneva. The outcry strikes me as misplaced. By its conduct in the Abyssinian affair the League had "asked for it," much as France, under the leadership of M. Laval, "asked for" the military reoccupation of the Rhineland. The British rather chuckled when she "got it." They are not chuckling now.

Some "reformers" would like to reform the League out of existence. Others wish to "strengthen" it by this or that amendment or addendum to its Covenant. In my view no sort of tinkering can mend the League of Nations. Its members need to undergo what evangelist preachers used to call a "good, old-fashioned conversion."

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Among the British thinkers who have turned their minds to this matter none is more conscientious than Dr. L. P. Jacks, editor of the Hibbert Journal. He sees that, as an ideal, the prevention of war is not enough. He understands that the nations, in their present mood, cannot be switched over all at once from the adventure of war to what might be the adventure of peace in a world beyond war. He feels that a kind of strategy is needed, something like "laying a trap for the devil." He would not make a direct attack upon war but would seek to canalize some part of the warmaking currents so as to generate energy for the creation of peace. In the Hibbert Journal he writes upon "A Demilitarized League of Nations" to which its members would pay annually 10 per cent of their present outlay on armaments, and agree to reduce that outlay in this modest proportion. In the first year alone these "sacrifices" might constitute a fund of £150,000,000. In ten years there would be an International Property worth at least £1,000,000,000. Such a league would have no armaments, but it would have capital saved from unproductive expenditure on armaments—not bad business.

One function of this fund might be the merchandising and distribution of the surplus commodities and raw materials in the world so as to help in solving the problem known as "poverty in the midst of plenty." The League's main task would be that of creating a common interest, and fostering positive cooperation of a mutually beneficent kind, between the nations of the earth. These things would *grow* and their fruits would *last*. The League might have found its true function.

This is the right sort of thinking. The war devil might be too "canny" to fall into Dr. Jack's trap. Yet if, as some philosophers hold, mankind is so great an ass as now to be treading the path to self-destruction, there may be some virtue in trying to lead it in another direction by tying a carrot before the donkey's nose.